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1834

MANUAL

OF

ORTHOEPY:

WITH NUMEROUS NOTES

UPON THE ORIGIN AND ABUSE OF WORDS.

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Fourth Edition;

WITH LARGE ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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(UPPER CANADA:)

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## P R E F A C E.

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LITERARY trifles do not always rely on themselves, but depend mainly upon circumstances, and by whom communicated to the public, for patronage and support: if from an elevated quarter, they are invariably accepted, increase the libraries of the great, and adorn the bow-dairs of the fashionable: but from the humble and unknown, they are commonly rejected, lie mouldering on the Bookseller's stall, or are assigned the meaner offices of drudgery and waste paper. However, without entering into the minutæ of such sort of distinctions, the author of the Manual thus accounts for its appearance:

He never yet met with a student or adult, unless previously instructed, who, on turning to a Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, could thoroughly comprehend it, although the key-line thereof immediately met his eye; but it is unreasonable to expect, that he who offends its easiest mutation, should enter into the niceties of prosodial sound.

Hence, to meet the wants of the foregoing, it is desirable that some able Lexicographer should take this subject under his serious consideration, and, incited by its advantages, compile a Pronouncing Lexicon upon a more simple and less scientific plan. The study of an English Dictionary is by no means of that minor importance which is too often (but erroneously) supposed to be; setting aside the facile means it affords of furnishing us with a more copious vehicle for the conveyance of our ideas. Our standard one is that of Dr. Johnson, whose invaluable labors are well calculated to bear down all opposition, notwithstanding the innovating spirit of the age; insomuch, that I should not in the smallest degree be surprised if *How d'ye do?* of the present year, were to be a stranger to *How d'ye do?* in the next.

If the foregoing hint that has been thrown out to Lexicographers be not improved upon, it is presumed that this MANUAL would form a sort of stepping-stone to our various Pronouncing Lexicons, as, omitting the accent figurings, it has strong marks of affinity, and might probably be denominated the Sequel to a Spelling-book, or an Introduction to a Dictionary.

In justice to our various Prosodians, it must in fairness be conceded, that they have written well and ably for the critical and learned; but, unfortunately, have entirely lost sight of the simple and unlettered. The present attempt, though a feeble one, is intended to supply the deficiency. The design was originally sketched in the margin of my Thesaurus when a stripling at school, and has since occasionally, at long intervals, been embodied and enlarged; which may throw some

light upon many notes. Every impropriety herein introduced has passed under my own observation; and my authorities, where necessary, are of the first order.

This edition contains a large augmentation to the notes, without materially lessening the text, of a miscellaneous character, and also a considerable increase to those upon Solecisms, Barbarisms, Cockneyisms, and Vulgarisms. Making a voyage to York, Upper Canada, in British America, during the fall, or latter part of 1832, this edition, including paper and binding, is the entire production of that infant capital; thus proving, in no trifling degree, the striking advantages of unrestricted industry. For York, on Lake Ontario, but a few years since, was the barren waste, a swamp, the wilderness, and unknown. But, lest I should extend this article beyond the limits assigned it, I will here conclude, by requesting for my little Work the indulgence of the candid: to others, who are not so, I have nothing to say; but those of them who delight in the trifling and minute, would recommend a perusal of the following tale:—

A deep-searching philosopher, of the modern school, having discovered, by sheer chance, that a prodigious number of animalcules inhabit the body of a fish, called in all haste upon a sage of his acquaintance, and, communicating to him the result of his labors, desired his opinion as to the reward that should follow this discovery. The sage replied by putting a dead fish into his hands, requesting, at the same time, that he would return to him when he had found out the precise number of animalcules it contained. This was but the employment of a twelvemonth; after which he returned, as he had been directed. "I have discovered," said the modern philosopher, "just ten thousand more animalcules in the fish that you gave me than there are people in the whole world." "Indeed!" rejoined the sage; "then take the animalcules as a reward for so notable a discovery."

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## CRITICISMS ON THIS WORK.

"THIS is a very curious book; containing a compendium of more useful and entertaining knowledge than might be imagined could be compressed into so small a space. It ought to be in every School-boy's hands. but, in truth, we know of *no* class of our countrymen, who can read and have occasion to speak, but must find it useful; and, for the amusement of transient leisure, it will well repay inspections oft repeated."—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*.

"THIS book, from its condensed mass of grammatical corrections, added to the extent and variety of its information, must render it not only desirable to the student and adult, but equally acceptable to the miscellaneous reader and seeker after knowledge."—*True Sun*

"THE notes are full of information. There are marks of too much labor and reading in the book, not to make it worth a Teacher's attention"—*Athenæum*

"A Pronouncing Dictionary upon a new and very ingenious plan, in which the Author has in a great measure succeeded."—*Weekly Times*.



# MANUAL OF ORTHOEPEY.

NOTE.—The figures affixed to each word refer to the different Parts of Speech: as <sup>1</sup>Article; <sup>2</sup>Noun; <sup>3</sup>Adjective; <sup>4</sup>Pronoun; <sup>5</sup>Verb; <sup>6</sup>Participle; <sup>7</sup>Adverb; <sup>8</sup>Conjunction; <sup>9</sup>Preposition; <sup>10</sup>Interjection.

This mark (˘) over a syllable in the accent column, written as the given word is to be pronounced, denotes that it is to receive the entire emphasis. If the divided word have no mark, it is to be pronounced without any particular accent on either of its divisions.

(*Full.*) Means that all the letters of the word at the end of which it stands are improperly sounded; as, *Dor-dresht* for *Dordrecht*: properly *dort*.

## A.

ABDICATIVE, <sup>3</sup> implying an abdication.	ab-dīk-a-tiv
Abergavenny, <sup>2</sup> a town in Monmouthshire.	a-ber-gān-nə
Abex, <sup>2</sup> a part of Ethiopia. Com. <i>a-bēks.</i>	a-bēsh
Aborigines, <sup>2</sup> the first inhabitants of a country.	ab-o-rīdj.in-nees
Absolutory, <sup>3</sup> that which absolves.	ab-sōl-u-tur-ro
Absurd, <sup>3</sup> ridiculous. Improperly <i>abzurd.</i>	ab-sūrd
Abyss, <sup>2</sup> a great depth. Written also <i>abysm.</i>	a-bīs
Academy, <sup>2</sup> a school of arts and sciences.	āk-a-dem-mo

*A* is the first of the vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*, with frequently *w* and *y*; so called, because they can be sounded without any apparent motion of the mouth. It is now used before words beginning with *u* long; as *a union, a universal, &c.* Whole books might be filled with the encomiums that have been lavished upon this vowel.

Tragedians are fond of misapplying its broad sound *ah*, in their pronunciation of *Cate*. *Abdicative* Formerly accented on *ab*, but which is now universally exploded.

*Aborigines*] Commonly called *a-bor-e-jens*,

*Absolutory*] Within the last twenty years, the emphasis upon this word has retrograded from the third to the second syllable.

*Absurd*] Its impropriety is also a cockneyism; a term derived from *cockney*, which arose from a young citizen exclaiming, on hearing a cock crow—'How the cock *neighs*.' This brought upon him the nickname of *Cockneigh*, now written *cockney*.

*Academy*] Dr. Johnson admits it is pronounced otherwise than as above, but in opposition to ancient and correct usage. Its derivatives *academical* and *academically* are thus accented. Is an Athenian term, applied to a spot belonging to one *Academus*, surrounded by high trees and adorned with covered walks, in which Plato first taught his school of Philosophy.

NOTE.—The improper introduction of *a* in "I can't *a*-bear it," is a decided cockneyism. *Ac* and *ak* come from the Saxon *ac* an *oak*.

Acadia, <sup>2</sup> or Nova Scotia, in British America.	a-kā-č'e-a
Acceptable, <sup>3</sup> pleasing, agreeable.	āk-sep.ta-bel
Access, <sup>2</sup> addition. Impro. accented on <i>ac</i> .	ak-sēs
Accidence, <sup>2</sup> first rudiments. Cor. <i>accidents</i> .	āk-se-dense
Accomplice, <sup>2</sup> a partaker. Vulgarly <i>accomplish</i> .	āk-kōm-plis
Accompt, <sup>2</sup> a reckoning, or filed bill. ( <i>a-kount</i> )	ak-koūnt
Accountant, <sup>2</sup> a reckoner. Properly <i>accountant</i> .	ak-kōunt-unt
Accoutre, <sup>5</sup> to array, adorn. Vulgarly <i>a-kow-tur</i> .	ak-kū-tur
Acephalous, <sup>3</sup> without a head. ( <i>a-sef-lus</i> )	a-sēf.a-lus
Ache, <sup>2</sup> a pain. Sometimes spelt as pronounced.	ake
Achieve, <sup>5</sup> to execute, perform. ( <i>a-tshiv</i> )	at-tshēvə
Achor, <sup>2</sup> a valley. Corruptly <i>ak-kur</i> .	ā-kur
Acidulæ, <sup>2</sup> medicinal springs. ( <i>ass-id-le</i> )	a-sīd-du-le
Acme, <sup>2</sup> the height of a thing. Corruptly <i>āk-me</i> .	āk-meh
Acolothist, <sup>2</sup> a deacon. Improperly <i>akolist</i> .	a-kōl.o.thist
Aconite, <sup>2</sup> wolf's-bane ; poison in general.	āk-kon-nite
Acoustics, <sup>2</sup> instruments used to help hearing.	a-kōo-stiks
Acqs, <sup>2</sup> a small city in ancient France.	ax
Acquaintance, <sup>2</sup> familiarity. <i>acquaintances</i> .	ak-kwāint-anse
Acqui, <sup>2</sup> a strong town of Italy. ( <i>full</i> )	āk-ke
Acre, <sup>2</sup> a certain quantity of land.	ā-kur
Acrimony, <sup>2</sup> severity of language.	āk-re-mun-nə
Acronical, <sup>3</sup> a term used in astronomy.	a-krōn-e.kul
Acumen, <sup>2</sup> quickness of intellect.	a-kēw-men
Acuminate, <sup>5</sup> to sharpen at the point.	a-kēw-min.ait
Adage, <sup>2</sup> a pointed saying. Vulgarly <i>a-dādje</i> .	ād-adje
Adagio, <sup>2</sup> musical slow time. Corruptly <i>a-dā-je-o</i> .	a-dādj-e.o
Adamantine, <sup>3</sup> having the qualities of adamant.	ad-a-mān-tine
Adduce, <sup>5</sup> to draw, to bring in, assign.	ad-dūse

*Acadia*] Settled by the Earls of Halifax and Selkirk, and other distinguished men.

*Acceptable*] Thirty years ago the accent was on the second syllable: for it is a confirmed anglicism with us, always to form the accent, if possible, on the first syllable.

*Accomplice*] Barbarously contracted into *complis*.

*Accompt*] This is its proper orthography, though commonly written *account*.

*Accoutre*] The sound of *u*, in this word, may also be represented by a double *o*, as *ak-koo tur*.

*Accubation*] It is to be observed that *tion*, *cion*, and *sion*, either in the middle or at the end of words, when undivided, sound like *shon* or *shun*. By the same rule, *tial* and *cial* take the sound of *shal*. Again, *cian* and *tian* are pronounced *shan*. Addenda, *cient*, *tient*, like *shcnt*; *cious*, *scious*, and *tious*, like *shus*; and *science*, *tiencce*, at the termination of words, like the sound of *shense*.

*Ache*] The late J. P. Kemble strove hard to give the plural of this word a new reading.

*Achieve*] Formerly written *atchieve*.

*Acorn*] A late celebrated orthoepist pronounces it *ak-kurn*.

*Acquaintance*] Is an aggregate noun, the addition of *s* is therefore improper.

*Adamantine*] Its emphasis has but recently been reduced to good order.

*Addenda* of *don't I*, in "I always do, *don't I*," is a pure English vulgarism.

*Adduce*] Has but recently found its way into our dictionaries.



Admiralty, <sup>2</sup> head naval office. Vulg. <i>admirality</i> .	ād-mer-al-te
Adorable, <sup>3</sup> worthy of adoration. ( <i>ād-ur-a-ble</i> )	a-dō-ra-bel
Adry, <sup>3</sup> <i>thirsty</i> : which is the proper word.	a-drī
Adversaria, <sup>2</sup> a commonplace book.	ad-vur-sā-re-a
Advertisement, <sup>2</sup> a public notice.	ad-vūr-tiz-ment
Advowee, <sup>2</sup> possessing an advowson. ( <i>ad-vo-e</i> )	ad-vow-ē
Adulation, <sup>2</sup> high compliment, flattery.	ad-ul ā-shun
Adult, <sup>2</sup> past the age of infancy. ( <i>ā-dult</i> )	a-dūlt
Adunque, <sup>3</sup> crooked. Corruptly called <i>a dunk-e</i> .	a-dūnk
Aerial, <sup>3</sup> belonging to the air. ( <i>air-yul</i> )	a-ē-re-ul
Aerology, <sup>2</sup> the theory of the air. ( <i>air-ol-o-je</i> )	a-er-ōl-o-je
Ætites, <sup>2</sup> eagle-stone. Vulgarly called <i>a-tites</i> .	e-tī-tees
Afeard, <sup>3</sup> daunted, afraid. A vulgar word.	a-fē-urd
Affect, <sup>2</sup> affection. Often put for <i>effect</i> .	af-fēkt
Affected, <sup>3</sup> moved. Confounded with <i>effected</i> .	af-fēk-ted
Affection, <sup>2</sup> passions generally. ( <i>a-fek-shun</i> )	af-fēk-shun
Aforegoing, <sup>3</sup> going before. Now <i>foregoing</i> .	a-fōre-go-ing
Afraid, <sup>6</sup> in fear. Vul. <i>afraud</i> . Barb. <i>afreurd</i> .	a-frāde
Afier, <sup>9</sup> behind. Barbarously called <i>ar-ter</i> .	āf-tur
Again, <sup>7</sup> once more, back. Corruptly <i>a-gen</i> .	a-gāne
Agate, <sup>2</sup> a precious stone. Vulgarly <i>a-gait</i> .	āg-et
Agen, <sup>7</sup> once more. Corrupt; properly <i>again</i> .	a-gēn
Agnail, <sup>2</sup> a disease of the nails. Vul. <i>hangnail</i> .	āg-nale
Ague, <sup>2</sup> an intermitting fever.	ā-gew
Aisle, <sup>2</sup> of a church. Writ <i>ile</i> et <i>ile</i> . ( <i>izul</i> )	ile
Ait, <sup>2</sup> a small piece of land in a river.	ate
Albuquerque, <sup>2</sup> a Spanish town. ( <i>al-bu-kēr-kwe</i> )	al-bew-kirk
Alcoran, <sup>2</sup> the Turkish bible. ( <i>al-kō-run</i> )	āi-ko-run

*Adelphi*] (the) From a Greek word signifying *brother*, being built by two brothers.

*Admiralty*] Frequently pronounced *admiraltry*: and *adult* accented on *a*.

*Advertisement*] Corruptly on *tise*. It is 50l. penalty on the printer and advertiser for things lost or stolen, offering a reward, with *no questions to be asked*.

*Adunque*] Also vulgarly pronounced full: id est, *a-dun-kwe*.

*Ætites*] The diphthong *æ*, not being English, is now generally written *e*.

*Afeard*] Is a solecism of bad character, which term first arose among the Athenians, against a colony planted at *Soloe*, by their legislator Solon, remarkable for the impurity of their language. It is properly an *ism*, upon many words, and *barbarism*, etc, on one only.

*Afore*] Though a vulgarism now, was quite fashionable in Queen Elizabeth's time.

*Again*] Its modern corruption, *agen*, was anciently its orthography.

*Agnus Dei*, or, "O Lamb of God, etc" Was first appointed in the Litany, about 687.

*Air*] Is eight miles high. The entire weight every person sustains is 33,000lbs.

*Ait*] There are several spots of ground with this character in the Thames, dotting it in a most picturesque manner, both above and between Kew, Richmond, and Kingston Bridges. Formerly spelt *ayte*.

*Alcoran*] Comes from the Arabic words *al*, the, and *koran* book. It is therefore as improper to write *the alcoran*, as it would be for us to say, *the the Bible*.

Alderman, <sup>2</sup> city magistrate, appointed in 882.	āl-dur-mun
Algebra, <sup>2</sup> a science first known in Europe, 1494.	āl-je-bra
Aldgate, <sup>2</sup> one of the first city gates.	āl-get
Alias, <sup>7</sup> otherwise.	Corruptly <i>ail-us</i> . āle-e-yus
Aliquot, <sup>3</sup> measuring exactly.	( <i>aliquod</i> ) āl-e-kwot
Alkali, <sup>2</sup> the contrary of acid.	Usually <i>al-kā-le</i> . āl-ka-le
Allay, <sup>5</sup> to quiet.	Often put for the <sup>2</sup> <i>alloy</i> . al-lā
Allege, <sup>5</sup> to affirm.	Formerly spelt <i>alledge</i> . al-lēdje
Allelujah, <sup>2</sup> praise God.	Also spelt <i>hallelujah</i> . al-e-lōo-yah
Allies, <sup>2</sup> confederated states, partners.	al-lize
Alloo, <sup>5</sup> to set on.	Also spelt <i>halloo</i> . al-lū
Ally, <sup>5</sup> to unite by kindred or friendship.	al-lī
Almond, <sup>2</sup> a nut. 8 varieties. The <i>l</i> is quiescent.	āh-mund
Alms, <sup>2</sup> charity.	Corruptly <i>full</i> . amz
Aloes, <sup>2</sup> a bitter medicinal gum.	( <i>al-us</i> ) āl-oze
Although, <sup>7</sup> however.	Often written <i>altho'</i> . all-thō
Amassment, <sup>2</sup> a heap, collection, piling up.	a-mās-ment
Amateur, <sup>2</sup> a virtuoso.	( <i>amma-tare et am-a-tur</i> ) a-ma-teu-ur
Amazon, <sup>2</sup> a virago. In its latin on <i>ma</i> .	ām-a-zuu
Ambrosia, <sup>2</sup> the food of the gods. ( <i>am-brozhe-ya</i> )	am-brō-zhe-a
America, <sup>2</sup> Its territory equals Europe. ( <i>amerekē</i> )	a-mēr-e-ka
Anagram, <sup>2</sup> transposing the letters of a name.	ān-a-gram
Ampuzan, <sup>2</sup> the name of & in infantine schools.	am-pew-zān
An, <sup>1</sup> any.	Improperly used for <i>one</i> . an
Analysis, <sup>2</sup> a separation of the parts. ( <i>ān-a-lis-is</i> )	a-nāl-e-sis
Anarchy, <sup>2</sup> a state without government. ( <i>a-nārk-e</i> )	ān-ar-ke

*Ally*] Its noun, *allics*, was formerly, but affectedly, accented on *al*.

*Aloes*] Medical men are apt to divide it into three syllables.

*Amassment*] Some lexicographers grant it a single *s* only, but unjustly so; for it is as much entitled to a double one as *cessment*, *embossment*, and *embarrassment*.

*Ambrosia*] A certain orthoepist calls it *am-bro-sha*.

*America*] Has no national music or song, except *Hail Columbia*, but *Yankee Doodle*, composed by a Yorkshire drummer boy. *Get away*, *depart*, etc. are supplied in *America* and *Canada*, by the words *clear out*.

*Anagram*] As on the meeting of *Potentates*, at *Aixlackapelle*, 1817—*ten tea pots*.

*Ald*] Signifies old, as *Aldgate* *Oldgate*: *hal*, from the Saxon *hall*, hence *Whitehall*.

*All-fools-day*] "April 1,—33, the soldiers mocked our Redeemer in the public hall, a practice still observed by the Jews: hence its origin," says an ancient black letter book.

*Almanac*] From the Saxon *all-moon-heed*; the moon's courses engraved on sticks.

*Alphabet*] Ours contains 26 letters: French 23: Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan, 22 each; Ethiopic and Tartarian, each 202: the Chinese, properly speaking, none.

*Amen*] A late writer states, that it has two accents; but this I cannot admit, unless we allow ourselves to be directed by the pronunciation of a parish clerk.

*Among*] If I may be allowed to hazard an opinion, I would apply *among* to the human race, and *amongst* to animals and things without life.

*Amount* of effects belonging to suitors in Chancery is *forty millions*, sterling.

**REMARK:**—Substituting *an't* for *am not*, or *have not*, is low and vulgar.



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Anatomy, <sup>2</sup> art of dissecting.	( <i>a-not-o-me</i> ) a-nāt-o-me
Anchorite, <sup>2</sup> one secluded in solitude.	ānk-or-ite
Androgynous, <sup>2</sup> of both sexes. Also soft, <i>drodj</i> .	an-drōg-e-nus
Anecdote, <sup>2</sup> a piece of secret history.	( <i>a-neck-dote</i> ) ān-ek-dote
Anemone, <sup>2</sup> a plant, the wind flower.	( <i>ān-e-mone</i> ) a-nēm-on-e
Angle, <sup>2</sup> a point where two lines meet.	ān-gul
Angora, <sup>2</sup> a city in Asiatic Turkey.	( <i>an-goo-rah</i> ) an-gō-rah
Animalcule, <sup>2</sup> an insect.	( <i>an-e-māl-kēw-le</i> ) an-e-māl-kule
Anodyne, <sup>3</sup> mitigating pain, easing.	( <i>a-noy-dun</i> ) ān-o-dine
Anonymous, <sup>3</sup> wanting a name, secret.	a nōn-e-mus
Anterior, <sup>3</sup> going before. Now written <i>anterior</i> .	an-tēr-yur
Anthem, <sup>2</sup> a divine song. Introduced in 386.	ān-them
Antipodes, <sup>2</sup> the Zealanders. Vulg. <i>an-te-pōdes</i> .	an-tīp-o-dees
Antiquary, <sup>2</sup> a student in antiquity	( <i>an-te-kwār-e</i> ) ān-te-kwer re
Antique, <sup>2</sup> a remnant of old times.	( <i>ant-ik</i> ) an-tēke
Antistrophe, <sup>2</sup> the second stanza of an ode.	an-tīs-tro-fe
Anxious, <sup>3</sup> solicitous. The origin of much error.	ānk-shus
Any, <sup>3</sup> every, whoever, either, one.	( <i>ain-ne</i> ) ēn-ne
Aphelion, <sup>2</sup> the greatest distance from the sun.	a-fēel-yon
Aphorism, <sup>2</sup> a maxim, precept, general rule.	āf-o riz-em
Apiece, <sup>7</sup> to each one's share, for each, separately	a-pēse
Apocrypha, <sup>2</sup> a book by doubtful authors.	a-pōk-re-fe
Apocryphal, <sup>3</sup> not canonical, disputed.	a-pōk-re-fal
Apologue, <sup>2</sup> a moral tale, a fable, Vulgarly <i>full</i> .	āp-o-log
Apophthegm, <sup>2</sup> a remarkable saying.	āp-o-them
Apostle, <sup>2</sup> a divine messenger.	( <i>a-pōd-sul</i> ) a-pōs-sal

[*Animalcule*] Till lately written *animalcula*, and pronounced *an-e-māl-kēw-le*. Malezieu says, he has seen them *alive*, twenty million times smaller than mites.

[*Antiquary*] Is now preferred to *antiquarian* by the learned world.

[*Antique*] Many editions of Gray's "Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College" have this word printed *antic*, which is of very opposite meaning.

[*Any*] Is used adverbially, signifying *at all*, in Lancashire, Cheshire, and other north-western counties, in such sort of question as, "Is he recovered from his illness *any*?" To which answer is made—"No; he is recovered *none*." Meaning *none at all*. This is not only false grammar, but nonsense: also, *any* and *none* are adjectives, and never used adverbially.

[*Apiece*] To say, "so much *a-piece*," involves a sort of pun in the very natural rejoinder. "Then how much for a whole one?" *Each* is the proper word.

[*Apophthegm*] Baffles the people, because so entangled with consonants.

[*Apostle*] The clergy are very apt to pronounce it divisionally, and to give *po* the same sound as they do those letters in *poet*.

[*Anchor*] To make one for a first-rate, employs twenty men forty days, and costs 400l.

[*And*] This word is superfluously introduced at the end of the Lord's Prayer: "For thine is the kingdom, *and* the power, and the glory."

[*Antipathy*] An Englishman in 1700, was near dying on hearing read the 53rd Isaiah.

[*Animals*] Upon land are warm, but in the sea cold-blooded. Those under ground have small eyes, as the mole, not larger than a pin's head. Eating animal food arose from a Phœnician priest ascertaining, by accident, the flavor of a burnt-offering.

[*Ancient Saxons on conversion*, called the clergy *mass*, and laity *world-thanes*.

NOTE:—The duration of apprenticeship, with us, is greater than in other countries.

Apple,<sup>2</sup> we have 214 sorts. Ex. Gaul by the āp-ul Romans.

Apostrophe,<sup>2</sup> marked thus (') (*a-pos-trōf*) a.pōs.tro.fē

Apothecary,<sup>2</sup> a medical compounder. (*apotecary*) a.pōth.e.ker.rē

Apotheosis,<sup>2</sup> a deification. (*a-poth-o-sus*) a.poth.ē.o.sis

Appal,<sup>5</sup> to affright. Affectedly called *appel*. ap.pāl

Appraise,<sup>5</sup> to value goods, rate, set a price on. ap.prāize

Apricot,<sup>2</sup> a wall fruit. There are 14 sorts. ā-pre.kot

Apron,<sup>2</sup> part of a woman's dress. (*a-prun*) ā.prun

Aquafortis,<sup>2</sup> from nitre and vitriol. (*ak-e-fort-is*) a.kwa.fōr.tis

Artic,<sup>3</sup> northern. Corruption of *arctic*. ār.tik

Arack,<sup>2</sup> a spirituous liquor. Commonly *rak* ār.ak

Arithmetic,<sup>2</sup> science of numbers. (*a-rēth-me-tik*) a.rīth.me.tik

Arabic,<sup>2</sup> the Arabian language. (*a-rā-bik*) ār.a.bik

Archangel,<sup>2</sup> a chief angel. Improperly on *arch*. ark.āin.jel

Arches Court,<sup>2</sup> the chief consistory court. ārteh.ez.kort

Archipelago,<sup>2</sup> a sea abounding in small islands. ar.ke.pēl.a.go

Arctic,<sup>3</sup> towards the north. Corruptly *ar-tik*. ārk.tik

Argue,<sup>5</sup> to reason, dispute, debate. (*arg*) ār.gew

Aristocrate,<sup>2</sup> favorer of aristocracy (*ar-e-stōk-ret*) ar.e.sto.krāt

Arraign,<sup>5</sup> to accuse, set in order. ar.rāne

Arrant,<sup>3</sup> bad, vile. Confounded with *errant*. ār.rant

Arraught,<sup>3</sup> seized by violence. Now obsolete. ar.rāwt

Arriere,<sup>2</sup> the rear of an army. (*ar-ri-ur-e*) ar.rēer

Arsenal,<sup>2</sup> a repository for arms. (*arze-nul*) ār.sun.el

As,<sup>8</sup> in the same manner. (*as*) az

*Apothecary*) Barbar. *pot-tc-ker-rc*. From the Greek, and means, *to put things away*.

*Apotheosis*) Formerly accented on its fourth syllable.

*Appal*) Dr. Johnson says it should be written *appale*.

*Appraise*) The ism upon its participle is, "This was *priz'd* (*appraised*) to me."

*Apricot*) Its former orthography, *apricock*, is become vulgar.

*Apron*) To omit the transposition of *r*, is now regarded as affected.

*Arack*) Made in Batavia from rice, and Goa from the juice of the Cocoa tree.

*Arches court*) From St Mary-le-bow (*de Arcubus*) church, wherein it was first held.

*Aristocrate*) Emanated from the French revolution. Properly *aristocrat*.

*Arsenal*) Spelt thus by the Italians; but *arcenal* when taken from the Greek.

*As*) Is mischosen in—"The house was to be sold *as* (*on*) this day.

*Arshed* (*artosht*) Such words are made monosyllables, and this is our harshest.

*Aristarchus*) A grammarian of Samos, who wrote 800 different commentaries.

*Arrow*) Its range is 200 yds., but a Turk will often make it 400.

*Arabians* have no corporal punishment, but a substitution of pecuniary fines.

*Archibald Armstrong*, jester to Charles I., was the last one kept by our kings.

*Ardent Spirits*) Its literal translation from the *Chipeva* tongue, is *liquid fire*.

*Archdeacon*) The first appointed in England was by Lanfrance of Canterbury, 1075.

*Army* [standing] originated with the garrison of Dover Castle, in John's reign.

*Arrive*] Is followed by the word *at*; as—"I shall arrive *to* (*at*) London to morrow

*Apples*] As a dessert, are gold in the morning, silver at noon, but copper at night.

Arcadians lived on acorns, the Argives on pears, and the Athenians on figs: so late as Draco, Attic oblations consisted of fruits of the earth only.

Areopogite Court at Athens, punished cruelty to animals with severity.

COCKNEYISMS:—"Have you *arry*?"—"No—*narry*." The first word is meant for *any* and the second, *not one*. Also, *I aint*, for *I have*, or *am not*.



Asinary,<sup>3</sup> belonging to an ass. Or *asinine*. ās-se-ner-re  
 Ask,<sup>5</sup> anciently *ax*: see bp. Bale et Chaucer. aske  
 Askance,<sup>7</sup> sideways. Also spelt *askaunce*. as-kānse  
 Askew,<sup>7</sup> with contempt. Usually *āskew*. ask-yēwor as-kēw  
 Asparagus,<sup>2</sup> a kind of grass. (*sparagus*) as-pār-a-gus  
 Aspect,<sup>3</sup> a look, air. Anciently acctd. *a-spēkt*. ās-pekt  
 Asphodel,<sup>2</sup> a plant, the day-lily. (*as-fō-dil*) ās-fo-del  
 Assafætida,<sup>2</sup> a gum. Much abused. as-sa-fēt-e-dah  
 Assume,<sup>5</sup> to suppose. Improperly *asshume*. as sōom  
 Atrocious,<sup>3</sup> heinous. Commonly *a-trosh-us*. a-trō-shus  
 Attorney,<sup>2</sup> a proxy. There are 3000 in London. at-tūr-ne  
 Auld,<sup>3</sup> old. Now obsolete. awld  
 Authority,<sup>2</sup> legal power. Barbarously *authority*. au-thōr-e-to  
 Axiom,<sup>2</sup> a self-evident principle. Vulg. *aksem*. āk-shum  
 Ay,<sup>7</sup> yes. Thus anciently; now written *aye*. a

## B.

Backslide,<sup>5</sup> to fall from. Formerly *bak-slīde*. bāk-slide  
 Bailiff,<sup>2</sup> a sheriff's officer. Vulgarly *bum-bailif* bā-lif  
 Bakery,<sup>2</sup> In America a baker's shop. bā-ke-re  
 Balance,<sup>2</sup> what's due. Misspelt *ballance*. bāl-unce  
 Bandit,<sup>2</sup> an outlawed robber. Or *banditto*. bān-dit  
 Banian-days,<sup>2</sup> those in which no meat is served. bān-e-yān-dazo  
 Bar,<sup>2</sup> all barristers and special pleaders. bar  
 Baronet,<sup>2</sup> lowest hereditary rank. (*barro-nite*) bār-o-net  
 Barrack,<sup>2</sup> In 1772 we had 3, but now 302. bār-rik  
 Barque,<sup>2</sup> a small ship. Sometimes spelt *bark*. bark  
 Barrier,<sup>2</sup> a boundary. Corruptly *ba-rēer*. bār-re-ur

*Asparagus*. Its barbarism *sparrow-grass*, does not always rest with the people.

*Attorney*. The deputy of our Saxon ancestors, at the Sheriff's torn, or court.

*Assisted*. They "*assisted*," for were—"present at a party," is a loan from the French

*Assassin*. Ex. Al Hassan, a prince whose subjects murdered at his command.

*Auction*. The first known in England was in the year 1700, and consisted of goods brought home by Governor Yale, from Fort George in the East Indias.

*Author*, (dramatic) in Paris, receives 10 Francs each night his play is performed; five from a large provincial theatre, three from a second, and two from a third rate.

*Average*. Add the price of the separate articles together, divide their amount by the sum, the quotient is the charge for each. This is called striking the average.

*Athelstan*, ennobled those merchants who made three long sea voyages.

*B* has but one sound, and is silent before *t* in the same syllable.

*Bailiff*. Its vulgarism, as above, is a corruption of *bound bailiff*.

*Bar*. 5 king's Sergeants, 23 Sergeants at law, 50 King's Council, and 1250 barristers. *Baronet* (first) of Nova Scotia, British America, was Sir R. Gordon, in 1625: invented by James I., to supply his extravagancies, and sold at 1000l. per title.

*Baltic Sea* is, in many parts, but 50 feet deep; hence the frequency of shipwrecks.

*Balustrade*. Often corrupted into *banisters*, as those of a staircase.

*Bankrupt*. Originated in Italy, where moneyers had benches. When any one was unable to pay, his *bench* was broken. The trade of a banker began in Lombardy.

*Baptism* originated with the deluge, because the world was purged by water.

VULGARISMS:—Assess., bachelur, bab-be, attak-ted, and bartel-me, for access, bachel-er, baby, attacked, and bartholomew: add *as i-lem* for *asylum*, *a-si-lum*.

Basin, <sup>2</sup> a vessel, pond.	Usually spelt <i>bason</i> . bā-sin
Bayonet, <sup>2</sup> dagger. Be. made at <i>bayonne</i> , ( <i>bagunet</i> bāy-o-net	
Baywindow, <sup>2</sup> forming a <i>bay</i> in room. ( <i>bo-window</i> )	ba-wīn-do
Beelzebub, <sup>2</sup> Satan. Barbarously <i>bel-ze-bub</i> .	be-ēl-ze-bub
Been, <sup>6</sup> preterit of <i>to be</i> .	Formerly spelt <i>byn</i> . bene
Bestial, <sup>3</sup> nature of a beast.	Improp. <i>beastial</i> . bēs-tshe-ul
Bethlem, <sup>2</sup> a mad-house.	Corruptly <i>bedlam</i> . bēth-lem
Beyond, <sup>9</sup> out of reach.	Corruptly <i>beyand</i> . be-yōnd
Bilboes, <sup>2</sup> ship stocks. From <i>Bilboa</i> Spain.	bīl-boze
Binnacle, <sup>2</sup> a sea term.	Properly <i>bittacle</i> . bīn-na-kul
Birmingham, <sup>2</sup> in Warwickshire. ( <i>brumidjem</i> )	būr-ming-em
Birth, <sup>2</sup> rise, place.	Improperly spelt <i>berth</i> . burth
Bladebone, <sup>2</sup> scapular bone. <i>Platebone</i> , corrup.	blāde-bone
Blarney, <sup>2</sup> flummery. Ex. Blarney castle, <i>Munster</i> .	blārn-ney
Block, <sup>2</sup> American for many houses in a row.	blok
Bluely, <sup>7</sup> with a blue color, wanly.	blēw-le
Boatswain, <sup>2</sup> a ship officer. ( <i>bote-sun &amp; swain</i> )	bō-sun
Bombardier, <sup>2</sup> a bomb engineer. ( <i>būm-a-deer</i> )	bum-bar-dēer
Bookkeeping, <sup>2</sup> first trace of it is in 15th cent.	bōok-keep-ing
Borne, <sup>6</sup> supported.	Confounded with <i>born</i> . bourn
Boss, <sup>2</sup> American for master or employer.	bos
Bouquet, <sup>2</sup> a bunch of flowers, nosegay. ( <i>boo-ket</i> )	bōo-ka
Bow-wow, <sup>2</sup> coarse beef used by sausage makers.	bou-wou

*Been*. Is confounded in pronunciation with *bin*, a repository for wine or corn.  
*Bethlem*. Improperly *bedlum*. Note. *Bethnal* was anciently *Beduall-green*.  
*Birmingham*. Styled the toystore of Europe, by a deceased and celebrated M.P.  
*Bluely*. Here the *e*, being useless, should be thrown out, as in *duly* and *truly*.  
*Bouquet*. Vulgarly, and by street criers, called *bow-pots*. As *both* is *birth*.  
*Beer*. Pays a duty exceeding the revenue of Bavaria. Is one of those few words we possess that may be said to be incorruptible. A *drink* for *draught* of beer is vulgar.  
*Beat*. Is misapplied in the phrase—"Beat him down in price," should be *bate*.  
*Begummers*. A Somersetshire term, supposed corruption of *By god mothers*.  
*Beholden*. Many persons erroneously reject it for the participle *beholding*.  
*Behoove*. Improperly written *behoove*, and corruptly rhymed with *rove*.  
*Bellows*. *bel-luz*. Its last syllable is corrupted beyond recovery.  
*Bells*. Invented by Paulinus of Campania, 400. First used in churches about 900. "*Bearing away the bell*," because a bell was anciently the prize contested for in a race.  
*Bictre*. Crasis of Winchester, our bishop [ of ] in 1420, having a palace in Paris.  
*Bishops*. Singularly enough, have neither mottoes, supporters, nor crests.  
*Biscuit*. Naval ones are now *square*, because requiring less room than *circular*.  
*Blankets*. From Thomas Blanket, who first made them at Bristol in 1340.  
*Bo*. To terrify. Owes its origin to a celebrated captain of banditti, who, using it as he sprang on his prey, generally effected his purpose by the confusion it excited.  
*Bonfire*. A certain orthoepist calls it *bone-fire*.  
*Booksellers* in England are 5000. Are exempt, as a company, at Tubingen, Saltsburgh, and Paris, from divers taxes. Alfred gave an estate for a book on Cosmography.  
*Botany Bay*. From the number of plants found there, by Sir J. Banks, in the year 1770.  
*Boroughmonger*. First applied in Parliament, by Sir F. Burdett, about 1811.

NOTE :—Where *beloved* is an adjective, it is then three syllables—as "my *beloved* son;" but when a participle, as "he was much *beloved*," it retrogrades to two.

VULGARISMS :—*Bcedel*, *bile*, *afore*, and *buzzim*, for *beetle*, *boil*, *before*, and *bosom*.



- Bourdeaux,<sup>2</sup> a large town in France. (*bor-dux*) bore.dō  
 Bowl,<sup>2</sup> a round mass. Corruptly like *scowl*. bole  
 Bombast,<sup>2</sup> fustian. Ex. *Bombycinus*. (*bumbast*) būm.bast  
 Breakfast,<sup>2</sup> the first meal. (*brekfassus*) brēk.fust  
 Brick-kiln,<sup>2</sup> a building used for burning bricks. brīk.kil  
 Bristol,<sup>2</sup> a large city in Somerset. (*bris-tur*) brīs.tul  
 Britannia,<sup>2</sup> the national effigy on our coin. bre.tān.yə.a  
 Brunette,<sup>2</sup> a brown complexion. Also *brunett* bru.nēt  
 Buck,<sup>2</sup> a man fop, lover of dress. buk  
 Burden,<sup>2</sup> a load. Spelt also *burthen*. būrd.un  
 Burgh,<sup>2</sup> Saxon for city, town, or castle. burg  
 Burgamot,<sup>2</sup> a pear. Prop. *bergamot* (*bur-ga-me*) būr.ga.mot  
 Burgeois,<sup>2</sup> a citizen, sort of printing letter. būrdj.wau  
 Burlesque,<sup>5</sup> to ridicule; <sup>2</sup> ludicrous language. bur.lēsk  
 Burst,<sup>2</sup> a sudden rent. Vulgarly called *bust*. burst  
 Buskin,<sup>2</sup> a stage half-boot. Sock, a stage shoe. būs.kin  
 Butler,<sup>2</sup> a servant. Properly *botlir*. būt.lur

## C.

- Cabriolet,<sup>2</sup> a hooded one-horse chaise. kāb.bre.o.lay  
 Cadger,<sup>2</sup> a churlish old fellow. Cor. *kođer*. kād.jur  
 Calcography,<sup>2</sup> the art of engraving on brass. kal.kōg.ra.fe  
 Calends,<sup>2</sup> first day of every month. (*ka-luns*) kāl.ends  
 Caliph,<sup>2</sup> chief priest of the Saracens. (*kallif*) kā.lif  
 Campaign,<sup>2</sup> a large open country. kam.pāne

*Britannia*. First struck by Charles II., in compliment to his cousin Frances Stuart.

*Buck*. A stranger to our dictionaries, although received by our best writers.

*Burgamot*. The perfume is made at, and imported from Bergamo in Italy.

*Burgois*. When denoting a printing letter, then called *bur-jois*.

*Buskin*. Hence the theatrical phrase, *sock and buskin*.

*Butter*. Its annual supply for the London market, requires about 230,000 cows.

*Bread*. The phrase *bread and cheese* is compressed by the vulgar into *bren cheese*.

*Bribe*. In Queen Elizabeth's time, we read of a Mr. Thomas Long, bribing the mayor of Westbury, Wilts, with the *splendid* fee of 4l. to return him to Parliament.

*Bumper*. It was customary to drink the Pope's health out of a full glass (in French, *au bon pere*;) which gradually corrupted itself into *bumper*. Hence its origin.

*Bury*. (*ber-re*) but pedantically pronounced *ber-ry*.

'*By the bye*' is a phrase originally introduced from Scotland.

*Braces*, suspenders: has no plural, therefore, to say or write *brace* is improper.

*Buccancer*, is traced to the Carribbees, and comes from *boucaner*, to roast and smoke.

*Bureau* (*bew-ro*) Spelt *bureaux*, when applied to a private conference of ministers.

The word *cabinet* ministers originated in the reign of Charles I.

*Business*. Its plural *businesses*, is so harsh as to be seldom, if ever used.

*Bricks*, if for *drains*, may be made by any person, free from duty.

C takes the powers of *k* or *s*: sounds like *sk* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *s* preceding *c* and *i*.

*Cabriolet*. Familiarly, *cab*; properly, as above; but vulgarly pronounced in full.

*Cabal*. A private junto of men (*kab-bal*) Originated with the ministers of Charles the Second; Lords Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale.

*Calf*. In *calf's* foot jelly, low Londoners put it in the plural.

*Caisson*. A chest of bombs or powder, to be fired on the approach of an enemy.

*Calico*. So called, because first made at *Calicut* in the East Indies.

Camphire, <sup>2</sup> a white gum. Sometimes <i>camphor</i> .	kām-fire
Canaille, <sup>2</sup> the lower order of society. ( <i>kannelle</i> )	ka-nāle
Canine, <sup>3</sup> having the properties of a dog. ( <i>kan-un</i> )	ka-nīne
Canada, <sup>2</sup> B. America, has 600,000 inhabitants.	kān.a-da
Canteen, <sup>2</sup> a tin flat bottle to carry liquor.	kan-tēne
Canandaigua, <sup>2</sup> town in N.Y. co. America.	kan.an.dāg-na
Capouch, <sup>2</sup> a monk's or friar's hood.	ka-pōotsh
Caprice, <sup>2</sup> a whim, fancy. Impro. <i>kāp-prese</i> .	ka-prēse
Carious, <sup>3</sup> rotten. Generally miscalled <i>ka-rus</i> .	kā re-ous
Carnelion, <sup>2</sup> a precious stone. Impro. <i>Cornelian</i> .	kor-nēle.yun
Catarrh, <sup>2</sup> a disease of the head, a defluxion.	ka-tār
Catastrophe, <sup>2</sup> fatal conclusion. ( <i>kat-is-trofe</i> )	ka.tās.tro.fe
Catcal, <sup>2</sup> a squeaking instrument. Or <i>catcall</i> .	kāt.kall
Catherine pear, <sup>2</sup> an inferior pear. ( <i>Catharine</i> )	kāth.ur.rin pāre
Causeway, <sup>2</sup> a road. In 1 Chron. 26-16. Causey.	kāwze.wa
Caviare, <sup>2</sup> sturgeon's eggs salted. Some <i>caveer</i> .	ka.vēēr
Cayenne-pepper, <sup>2</sup> grows in the Indies. ( <i>ki-ann</i> )	kā.an.pep.ur
Celery, <sup>2</sup> name of an herb. Barbarously <i>sal-lar-re</i>	sēl.ur.e
Cerate, <sup>2</sup> a medicine made of wax. Often <i>se-rate</i>	sē.rat
Census, <sup>2</sup> numbering the Romans by censors.	sēn.sus
Cent, <sup>2</sup> an American copper coin, value 1d.	sent
Chagrin, <sup>2</sup> ill humour. Corruptly <i>shāg-ren</i>	sha.grēen
Champignon, <sup>2</sup> a mushroom. ( <i>sham-peel-yun</i> )	sham.pīn.yun
Chart, <sup>2</sup> a draught map. Corruptly called <i>tshart</i> .	kart
Chaff, <sup>2</sup> dust. <i>Low word</i> for playing the fool.	tshaf

*Canteen*. Originally a military wine chest, but now dwindled into a bottle.

*Canaing* is fast supplying the place of *caning*. Its primitive *cant*, originated with Ar & A. Cant, Scotch ministers, about the year 1659, and was then called the *holy tone*.

*Carpentry*, is barbarised *carpentering*; as is *easement* into *kaidje-ment*.

*Catgut*. Fiddle-strings are made in Italy from the guts of a goat; they should therefore be called *goat-gut*. The ancient British name for fiddle is *crowd*.

*Causeway*. Spelt improperly, being derived from the French of *chaussée*.

*Cardinals*. Anciently parish priests at Rome. Number of Catholics in England are 300,000; having 256 chapels, 71 charity schools, and 348 officiating priests.

*Candidate*. Romans solicited office in *white* attire; hence called *candidates*.

*Carshalton, surry*, better known by its pronunciation of *kase-haw-tun*.

*Chamois* (*sham-me*) an animal. Or *Shamois*, then accented on *mois*.

*Caviare*, needs alteration, as it is against analogy to sound *are* like *ere*.

*Censorship* of books first originated at Mentz, Germany, in the year 1486.

*Chalk-farm*. By Primrose Hill, or Cockney Mount. Because the farm is of a chalky soil. First distinguished by the assassination of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey.

*Chaplin*. With other advantages in a noble family, enables the holder to accept additional preferment in the church. Annual payments to the chaplains of our prisons, in England and Wales, are 15,670l. American navy has *ten*.

COCKNEYISMS:—*Sir-kil-a-ting* for *circulating*, *tshi-ne* for *china*, *commandement* for *commandment*, and *commonality* for *commonalty*

VULGARISMS:—*Cheer* for *chair*, *sha* for *chaise*, *kat-e-kiz-zen* for *catechism*, *charrot* for *chariot*, *churful* for *cheerful*, *chaw* for *chew*, *chop* for *chap*, *Kat-rin* for *Catharine*, *tshim le* for *chimney*, with *kort* and *kawn* for *caught* and *corn*, *kartridge* for *cartouch box*, and *Sharlotur* for *Charlotte*, and *kitsh* for *catch*.

Charwoman,<sup>2</sup> a woman helper. (*chair-woman*) tshār-woo-mun  
 Cheese,<sup>2</sup> milk-curd food first made in Scythia. tshese  
 Cherry,<sup>2</sup> a fruit. We have 28 varieties. tsher-re  
 Chess,<sup>2</sup> a game. Invented by a bramin. ches  
 Chiltern,<sup>2</sup> a chain of hills crossing Oxfordshire. tshil-turn  
 Chimera,<sup>2</sup> an odd fancy. Corruptly *kīm-me-ra*. ki-mēe-ra  
 Chimney,<sup>2</sup> fireplace. taxed 1689 at 2s. (*Chim-le*) tshīm-ne  
 Chirurgeon,<sup>2</sup> a surgeon. Now written *surgeon*. ki-rār-je-un  
 Choose,<sup>5</sup> to select. Improperly written *chuse*. tshuze  
 Christen,<sup>5</sup> to name. *Christian* the noun. krīs-en  
 Chymist,<sup>2</sup> a professor of chymistry. (*chemist*) kīm-ist  
 Cicisbeo,<sup>2</sup> a gallant. Barbarously *si-siz-be-o*. tchīt-tchīs-be-o  
 Clam,<sup>5</sup> to clog, stop up. Miswritten *clamm* klam  
 Clef,<sup>2</sup> a mark in music. Improperly *cliff*. klef  
 Clough,<sup>2</sup> the cleft of a hill. Erroneously *klof* klou  
 Cobbler,<sup>2</sup> a mender of shoes. *Cobler* is improper. kōb-lur  
 Cobweb,<sup>2</sup> a spider's web. Ex. Dutch *kop*, a spider kōb-web  
 Cockswain,<sup>2</sup> a ship officer. Corrupt *cox-en*. kok-sun  
 Coffee,<sup>2</sup> a berry. We used 122,900 tuns in 1831. kōf-fe  
 Coin,<sup>2</sup> cash, money stamped. Vulg. *kwine*. koyne  
 Comedy,<sup>2</sup> a droll piece. From *kome*, a village. kōm-me-de  
 Commandant,<sup>2</sup> a military officer. (*kom-mānd-unt*) kom-man-dānt  
 Commodore,<sup>2</sup> a commander: much varied (on *cōm*) kom-mo-dōōr  
 Compatible,<sup>3</sup> fit for. Prop. *competible* (*competo*) kom-pāt-i-bel  
 Complice,<sup>2</sup> an aider. Contraction of *accomplice*. kōm-plis  
 Con.<sup>5</sup> to study. Used only ludicrously. kon  
 Confest,<sup>3</sup> open. (*Confessed* cut down by poets.) kon-fēst

*Chiltern*. Divided into hundreds, with courts and stewards, in the gift of the minister, that enable him to remove a Member of Parliament at pleasure, by naming him to a stewardship in the Chiltern hundreds; which, if he accept, vacates his seat.

*Clough*. Differs from *cliff*, an allowance in weight, which it formerly represented.

*Coffee-house*. First economical one was established by a Mr. Carrow, 1812, in Covent Garden Market. Many combine the advantages of a library and news-room.

*Comedy*. Because anciently performed before young persons in villages.

*Chase*. For hunting beasts of game, between a forest and a park. Differs from the former, because it may be held by a subject; and the latter, that it is not enclosed.

*Chronology*, as a science was wholly unknown so late as A. D. 1480.

*Cinque-ports*. (*sink*) Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, Sandwich, Rye and Winchelsea; which are exempt from the militia ballot. Established by William I.

*Circumflex*. A syllybaic accent. The Greek and Latin languages have but one.

*Clapham common*, also called *campo santo*, from its many worthy residents.

*Clerk*. Strictly, one in holy orders, but now applied universally to a writer.

*Client*. Anciently, a Roman citizen, taken under the protection of a great man.

*Clothes*. Its corruption *kloze* is past recovery, not so colonel (*kurnul*.)

*Cobble-dick-longer-skin*. A Devon apple, first raised by Dick Longerskin, cobbler.

*Cognac*. A French town noted for its brandy. Usually written *cogniac*.

*Coldstream*, in Berwickshire. Here general Monk first raised a regiment of Soldiers, called, on that account, the Coldstream guards; a name still retained.

*Committee*. Kom-mit-te. often improperly accented on *com* or *tce*.

VULGARISMS :—*Chuckful*, *consort*, and *confident*, for *chockful*, *concert*, and *confidant*: *Sweet*, improperly *chana* (*china*) oranges, and *clouted* made *clotted* cream.



Construe,<sup>5</sup> to translate. *Konstur* even in shools. kōn-strew  
 Contrary,<sup>3</sup> opposite. Improperly *kon-trā-re*. kōn-tra-re  
 Conusance,<sup>2</sup> notice. Corruption of *cognizance*. kōn-u-sanse  
 Corps,<sup>2</sup> an armed force. Plural *korz* (*korps*) kore  
 Cos,<sup>2</sup> a lettuce. Ex. isle of *Cos*. Vulg. *gauze*. kos  
 Council,<sup>2</sup> an assembly. Counsel,<sup>5</sup> to advise. koūn-sul  
 County,<sup>2</sup> a shire. Also domain of a count. kōwn-te  
 Courier,<sup>2</sup> a messenger. Corruptly *kur-yer*. kōo-reer  
 Covēnt garden,<sup>2</sup> prop. *convent*, vulg. *common*. kov-un-gard-en  
 Covetous,<sup>3</sup> greedy. Vulgarly called *kov-e-tshus*. kūv-e-tus  
 Credit,<sup>2</sup> an Indian reformed town near York U.C. krē-dit  
 Cubit,<sup>2</sup> a Hebrew measure equal to 22 inches. kēw-bit  
 Cucumber,<sup>2</sup> a cooling plant. (*kowkumber*) kēw-kum-bur  
 Culprit,<sup>2</sup> a criminal. From *qu'il paroît*. kŭl-prit  
 Curiosity,<sup>2</sup> niceness, rarity. (*kew-rōs-e-te*) kew-re-ōs-e-te  
 Currant,<sup>2</sup> a fruit. We have 6 sorts. *Pro. corinth* kūr-runt  
 Czar,<sup>2</sup> in the Russian tongue means Cæsar. zar

## D.

Damsōn,<sup>2</sup> a small black plum. Prop. *damascene*. dām-zun  
 Decease,<sup>5</sup> to depart this life. (*de-seize*) de-sēse  
 Decemviri,<sup>2</sup> Roman magistrates. (*decemvirs*) de-sēm-ve-ri  
 Decorous,<sup>3</sup> decent. Usually called *dek-o-rus*. de-kō-rus  
 Defile,<sup>5</sup> to go off by file. Militarily *def-fē-lay*. de-fīle  
 Democrat,<sup>2</sup> a favorer of democracy. (*dimocrate*) dīm-o-krat  
 Dephlegm,<sup>5</sup> to clear from phlegm. de-flēm

*Note.* *Co* should be prefixed to words only that begin with a vowel, as *co-equal*.

*Costard.* A large apple: hence *costermonger*, or properly *costard-monger*, a seller of apples of the above name, including the white, the red, and grey costards.

*Cupola.* Applied to a *dome*, when in reality it means the head church in a city. Those of Italy are mostly crowned with a cupola, which led to the mistake.

*Curfew.* 8 o'clock bell, introduced by the conqueror, and still kept up in many of our more ancient towns, and all the working parishes of the metropolis.

*Creation.* Usher says 4000, Josephus 4102, P. Judæus 5195, and Jews 3760 years B. C.

*Constantia wine,* comes from Constantia farm, at the Cape of Good Hope.

*Courtier,* is of French origin, meaning simply a *broker*, or dealer in *old clothes*.

*Count.* Division of the declaration in a lawsuit. A title equal to our earl.

*Cornish.* A Devonshire term for one tobacco pipe, or glass among many people.

*Cuts* (wood) This species of engraving was invented by Rust, a German, in 1460.

*Cunning.* Anciently denoted a skilful workman, but has now another meaning.

*D* never changes. *Note.* Dancing was anciently a religious ceremony.

*Decease.* Its olden form,—“he’s gone dead,”—is now disused.

*Dedications.* The sum paid for them in Dryden’s time, was from 20l. to 50l.

*Degrees.* Oxford and Cambridge borrowed theirs from the university of Paris. Writers thereon, in mentioning those gentlemen who put up for the honors, generally say, they obtained the degree of *doctors* [*doctor*] in divinity. Created in 1200.

*Delphi.* A city of Phocis, famous for its oracle: formerly, but vulgarly written *delphos*.

*Demean* (*carriage*) Misused, by some writers and the people, to *debase* or *lessen*.

*Dandy.* A whiskered non-descript, with check shirt, jemmy whip, high stays, small hat. A word constantly used by Napoleon, to designate men who displeased him.

**VULGARISMS:**—*Kivur*, *skrunsh*, *skrowdj*, *kurus*, *kus*, *kurrul*. and *kurish-e*, for *cover* *crush*, *crowd*, *curse*, *coral* [sea plant] and *courtesy* [civility.]

Depute,<sup>5</sup> to send. Vulg. *deputise*, et *dēpyute*. de-pēwte  
 Deputy,<sup>2</sup> one who acts for another. Vulg. *dēbbuty* dēp-yu-te  
 Deuteronomy,<sup>2</sup> book of the law. (*dōo-ter-un-me*) dew-tur-ōn-o-me  
 Diarrhœa,<sup>2</sup> a flux. Commonly *di-rē-a*. di-ar-rē-a  
 Dictionary,<sup>2</sup> a word book. Anciently *diannary*. dīk-shun er-re  
 Died,<sup>2</sup> expired. Dyed,<sup>2</sup> colored. dide  
 Director,<sup>2</sup> one who directs. Often spelt *director*. de-rōk-tur  
 Disputable,<sup>3</sup> uncertain. Com. *dis-pēw-ta-bul*. dīs-pew-ta-ble  
 Divan,<sup>2</sup> the Ottoman council. Corruptly *divun*. de-vān  
 Docile,<sup>3</sup> teachable. Commonly *do-cīle*. dōs-sil  
 Dogma,<sup>2</sup> a tenet. Pl. *dogmas*, formerly *dogmata*. dōg-mah  
 Dogger-Bank,<sup>2</sup> a sand-bank in the North Sea. dōg-ur-bank  
 Doll,<sup>2</sup> a puppet. Some critics write it *dol*. doll  
 Downs,<sup>2</sup> a road for shipping off the coast of Kent douns  
 Drawing-room,<sup>2</sup> Properly *withdrawing-room*. drāw-ing-ruine  
 Dressed,<sup>6</sup> clothed. Usually clipt into *drest*. dress'd  
 Dribble,<sup>5</sup> to slaver. Properly *driple*. drīb-ul  
 Drought,<sup>2</sup> dry weather. Corruptly *drouth*. drouth  
 Druid,<sup>2</sup> a priest. Of doubtful derivation, (*drude*) drēw-ud  
 Ducat,<sup>2</sup> a coin. First struck by *dukes*. (*du-kūi*) dūk-ut  
 Duresse,<sup>2</sup> constraint. Often spelt *duress*. dēw-res  
 Dupe,<sup>2</sup> a person imposed on. Commonly *doope*. deupe

*Diamond*. King of Portugal has the largest in the world, valued at 224 millions.

*Dimissory (letters)* mean a title in one diocese, when ordained in another.

*Dinner* of soup, meat, etc. is given in rooms, West-Smithfield, for *three pence*. This note in former editions, has caused many such rooms to be now opened in London.

*Dingle*, is a little valley in a fiat country; a dell is that dingle ornamented.

*Dissect*. There are eighteen dissecting theatres in the metropolis, averaging a thousand pupils, each of whom, before his anatomical studies are said to be complete, must operate upon *three* bodies.

*Dissenting clergyman*, for that of *minister*, is wrong: the former applies to the establishment, and the latter, a seceder therefrom. Dissenters first separated from the Church of England 1571. Their chapels have no bells, because the congregation is too scattered to hear them.

*Doctors commons*. A civilian college founded by Dr. Harvey, dean of the Arches.

*Dordrecht (dort)* Holland: here 1421, the sea broke in and drown'd 100,000 people.

*Dormitory (churchyard)* abp. Cuthbert, 750, first made them in cities and towns.

*Dover*. Improperly spelt *dovor*, which originated in coach offices and inn yards.

*Drunk*. Drunk for drunk, in giving or drinking healths, is allowed a preference.

*Drug*. A simple. Also means of little worth, as 'Its quite a *drug*.'

*Duchess*. Is derived from the French of *duchessc*. Misspelt *dutchess*.

*Duke*. (*dook*) also pronounced, especially among theatricals, as if written *jooke*. The title was first conferred, in England, upon the son of Edward III., in 1336.

*Dun*. From Joe Dun, a famous bailiff, living in the town of Lincoln, in 1490.

*Dunce*. Formerly a *man of parts*: derived 1308, from the learned J. Duns Scotus.

COCKNEYISMS:—*Difficul*, *dizenere*, *dosset*, *dooty*, and *doom*, for *difficulty*, *dictionary*, *dorset*, *duty* and *dome*: *dorn* (dawn) *dice* for a *dic*, and *dilemmer* (*dilemma*.)

VULGARISMS:—*Done*, *draw'd*, *dar*, *drownd-ed*, *dekrebid*, *dezine*, *drags*, *dribul*, *duberous*, for *did*, *drawn*, *dare*, *drowned*, *decrepit*, *design*, *dregs*, *drivel* and *dubious*.



## E.

- Earth,<sup>2</sup> one of the four elements. urth or erth  
 Earthen,<sup>3</sup> made of earth. Some write *earthern*. ūrth-un  
 Eccentric,<sup>3</sup> deviating from the centre, irregular. ek-sēn-trik  
 Eclipse,<sup>2</sup> the first is of the Moon 720. years b. C. e-klips  
 Eclogue,<sup>2</sup> a pastoral or rural poem. (ek-lōge) ēk-log  
 Economy,<sup>2</sup> frugality. Formerly spelt *Æconomy*. e-kōn-o-me  
 Edict,<sup>2</sup> an ordinance. Sometimes *ed-dikt*. ē.dikt  
 Edinburgh,<sup>2</sup> the Scotch capital. (eddinburro) ē-ċin-burg  
 Educate,<sup>5</sup> to instruct. Vulgarly called *eddekate*. ēd yew-kate  
 Education,<sup>2</sup> instructing children. (eddekashun) ed-yew-kā-shun  
 Effected,<sup>6</sup> performed. Confounded with *affected*. ef-fēk.ted  
 Eglantine,<sup>2</sup> a species of rose. (eg-ul-tine) ēg-lan-tine  
 Egotism,<sup>2</sup> self-praise. Customarily *eggotizem*. ē-go-tiz-em  
 Either,<sup>4</sup> one or the other of two. (eythur) ē.thur  
 Electary,<sup>2</sup> a medicine. Properly *electuary*. e-lēk-ta-re  
 Elephant,<sup>2</sup> lives upwards of 120 years. (ēlifunt) ēl.e.funt  
 Elixir,<sup>2</sup> a cordial. Corruptly *elikshur*, *eleaxer*. e.līks-ur  
 Elysian,<sup>3</sup> pleasant, exceedingly delightful. e.lizh-zhun  
 Embalm,<sup>5</sup> to impregnate with spices. (full) em-bāam  
 Eminent,<sup>3</sup> high. Confounded with *imminent*. ēm-e-nent  
 Empoverish,<sup>5</sup> to make poor. Form. *Impoverish*. em-pōv-ur-ish  
 Empress,<sup>2</sup> an emperor's wife. Prop. *emperess*. ēm-pres  
 Empty,<sup>5</sup> to evacuate, throw out, expel. (empt) ēm-te  
 Enceinte,<sup>2</sup> near child-bearing. From the French ong-sāint  
 Encomium,<sup>2</sup> a panegyric. (in-kome-yum) en-kōme-yum

*E.* Is the second vowel, and of a somewhat independent character. Voltaire used to say, that the English are the only nation that call their *e*, *i*, and their *i*, *e*.

*Earth*. Some call *urth*, vulgar. Formerly, and still by many people, *e-urth*.

*Eccentric*. Dean Swift either was, or pretended to be ignorant of its meaning!

*Edinburgh*. Anciently written *Edinborough*, hence its common pronunciation.

*Educate*. Some orthoepists maintain, *edjucate*. Edward is vulgarised *ed-urd*.

*Effected*. Its note applies also to the primitive *effect*.

*Either*. Is improper in "On *either* [each] side the river." Likewise, "Are either of these books yours?" *Either* being here equivalent to *any one*, the sentence should be—"Is either of these books yours?" The former of these errors is of frequent occurrence both in sacred and miscellaneous reading.

*Enceinte*. Now supplies the place of *en famille*.

*Eat*. To eat three times a day was thought prodigious among the ancient Romans.

*Elegant*. Its promiscuous use is vulgar, as "*Elegant* weather, elegant [*fine*] day."

*Elect* of *Hesse*, from subsidising, is the richest German Prince. In our treaties with him, three wounded men are accounted as one killed, and paid for accordingly.

*Elephant & Castle*, St. George's Fields. Upwards of 600 stages call here daily.

*Emphasis*. Its sign [—] formerly implied the omission of a letter; as *the*— for them, etc.

*Emmaus* [em-ma-us] This scripture word, at Luke 24, 13, is often mis-pronounced *em-mus*.

"*Enjoying* a bad state of health." A general phrase formerly, but now decreasing.

NOTE:—*E* final in all monosyllables, distinguishes the sharp sound of *a* from its flat one, as *far*, *car*; *fare*, *care*. *Egg'd* for *enticed* is considered vulgar.



Endict, <sup>5</sup> to charge.	Formerly <i>indict</i> .	en-dīte
Engine, <sup>2</sup> a machine. In America	<i>en.jīne (injin)</i>	ēn-jin
Enormous, <sup>3</sup> very large or wicked.	( <i>e-nor-mis</i> )	e-nōr-mus
Enough, <sup>7</sup> sufficiently; <sup>2</sup> a sufficiency.	( <i>e-nou</i> )	e-nūf
Enow, <sup>3</sup> sufficient. Plural of enough.	<i>Obsolete.</i>	e-nōw
Ensign, <sup>2</sup> an officer; regimental flag.	( <i>ensin</i> )	ēn-sine
Enthusiasm, <sup>2</sup> strong imagination	( <i>enthusi-ism</i> )	en-thū-si-az-em
Entire, <sup>3</sup> whole. See note on <i>Porter</i> .	( <i>intire</i> )	en-tīre
Entirety, <sup>2</sup> completeness.	( <i>enterrete</i> )	en-tīre-te
Entomb, <sup>5</sup> to put in a tomb, to bury.	( <i>full</i> )	en-tōom
Envelope, <sup>2</sup> a wrapper. ( <i>French</i> )	( <i>envelope</i> )	en-ve-lōpe
Environ, <sup>5</sup> to surround, hem in.	( <i>ēn-ve-run</i> )	en-vī-ron
Environs, <sup>2</sup> places adjacent.	( <i>envuruns</i> )	en-ve-rōnz
Envy, <sup>5</sup> to wish for.	Anciently pron. <i>envie</i> .	ēn-ve
Epaulette, <sup>2</sup> a shoulder knot of lacc.		ēp-el-et
Ephemerist, <sup>2</sup> one who studies <i>astrology</i> .		e-fēm-e-rist
Epiphany, <sup>2</sup> the twelfth day, a church festival.		e-pīf-un-e
Epitaph, <sup>2</sup> an inscription on a tomb.		ep-e-tāf
Epitome, <sup>2</sup> an abstract.	Corruptly <i>ep-e-tōme</i> .	e-pīt-o-me
Epoch, <sup>2</sup> a time to date from.	Vulgarly <i>e-pōk</i> .	ēp-ok
Equerry, <sup>2</sup> master of the horse.	( <i>ekkure</i> )	ēk-kwer-re
Equitable, <sup>3</sup> just.	( <i>e-kwīt-a-bel &amp; ēk-ke-ta-bel</i> )	ēk-kwe-ta-bel
Equity, <sup>2</sup> justice, right.	Corruptly <i>ek-ke-te</i> .	ēk-kwe-te
Erase, <sup>5</sup> to rub or scrape out, destroy.		e-rāse
Errand, <sup>2</sup> a message.	Usually called <i>ar-rand</i> .	ēr-rund
Errant, <sup>3</sup> vile. Applied to a knight, then	er-rant.	ār-rant
Errour, <sup>2</sup> a blunder.	Now written <i>error</i> .	ēr-rur

*Endict*. The affinity between the long *c* and short *i*, where the *c* is followed by *m* or *n*, occasioned such words to be formerly spelt with *i*; as *indow*, *imbrace*, &c.

*Entirety*. Improperly made four syllables in pronunciation. It is a comprehensive word. *Entire* is an Irish substitute for *whole*, as "I got the *entire* of it."

*Entrust*. Provincials employ it for *interest*, as the people do *empt* for *empty*.

*Envelope*. Frequently mistaken for the verb *envelop* [*en-vel-up*] to enwrap.

*Environ*. Some attention is necessary to avoid its collision with the noun.

*Envy*. The Scotch still call it *en-vi-e*.

*Epitaph*. Often so exaggerated, that a French proverb says,—“It *lies* like an epitaph.”

*Erase*. In some establishments, especially the Bank of England, an erasure is not permitted; but if an error be made in the debtor cash account, another is purposely entered on the credit side to balance it.

Emperor *Caligula*, surnamed from the *boots* which he wore, to please the soldiery.

*England*. Her dominions comprise 4,000,000 geographical square miles, with a population of 137,000,000. She has 40,000 leagues of well kept roads, 3000 of canal, and 2500 of iron railways. Her church has six and a half million hearers, whilst those of all European christians are two hundred and two millions.

English White Ware, originated from a potter perchance seeing burnt flint reduced to fine white powder; he took the hint, mixed it with his clay, and succeeded.

NOTE:—*Er* is an English termination; *or* from the Latin; *ar* and *ard* borrowed from the French. First improvers of our language were Chaucer and Sir J. Gower, in the 14th century.

Eschew, <sup>5</sup> to flee, avoid, oppose, shun.	es-tshōo
Escrutoire, <sup>2</sup> a desk upon drawers. ( <i>es-kru-tur</i> )	es-kru-tōre
Escutcheon, <sup>2</sup> a coat or badge of arms.	es-kūtsh-shun
Espial, <sup>3</sup> a spy, a person sent out to spy.	es-pī-al
Espionage, <sup>2</sup> the office of a spy. ( <i>es-pin-edj</i> )	es-pē-un-awje
Esquimaux, <sup>2</sup> country in N. America. ( <i>eskemox</i> )	es-ke-mō
Esquire, <sup>2</sup> a title below a knight.	es-kwīre
Etc., <sup>2</sup> a contraction of <i>et cætera</i> .	et cēt-e-ra
Etiquette, <sup>2</sup> polite observance. ( <i>et-e-kwit</i> )	et-te-kēt
Etui, <sup>2</sup> a case for tweezers. ( <i>full</i> )	ēt-we
Etymology, <sup>2</sup> the true derivation of words.	et-e-mōl-o-je
Eulogium, <sup>2</sup> encomium. As <i>eulogy</i> , or <i>cloge</i> .	yew-lōdje-un
Eupepsy, <sup>2</sup> a good concoction, or digestion.	yēw-pep-se
Euphony, <sup>2</sup> an agreeable sound. ( <i>yoof-un-e</i> )	yēw-fo-ne
Euphrates, <sup>2</sup> a river of Mesopotamia ( <i>yufraits</i> )	yew-frā-tees
Euripus, <sup>2</sup> perpetual fluctuation. ( <i>yēw-rip-us</i> )	yu-rī-pus
Euroclydon, <sup>2</sup> a tempestuous north-east wind.	yew-rōk-le-dun
European, <sup>3</sup> belonging to Europe. ( <i>yu-rōpe-yun</i> )	yew-ro-pē-un
Eurydice, <sup>2</sup> the wife of Orpheus. ( <i>yēw-re-disc</i> )	yew-rīd-e-se
Evergreen, <sup>2</sup> a shrub, the ivy, cypress, &c.	ēv-ur-grene
Ewe, <sup>2</sup> a female sheep. Vulgarly called <i>yo you</i>	
Exactly, <sup>7</sup> accurately, nicely, finely. ( <i>ek-zact-le</i> )	eks-āct-le
Exaggerate, <sup>5</sup> to heap up, aggravate.	eks-ād-jur-ate
Exceeding, <sup>3</sup> surprising, excessive, great.	eks-ēed-ing
Excern, <sup>5</sup> to separate by straining out. ( <i>eks-urn</i> )	ek-sūrn

*Eschew.* A talented writer is of opinion that it should be pronounced *es-kew*.

*Escutcheon.* Heraldry dates its origin from the *holy war*.

*Espionage.* Would be better represented by an original of our own—*espiery*.

*Escheat* [*es-tshet*] This word, with those, of *escheator* and *eschew*, not being derived from the learned languages, have *ch* pronounced in the English manner.

*Esquire.* Those who possess an office of 300l. per annum under government, or an estate of 500l. a year clear, are entitled, by courtesy, to the rank of *esq.* It was first used by gentlemen of fortune in 1345; and is usually so introduced as to defy connexion—namely, Thomas Thorn, of Osbaldistone Park, near Truro, in the county of Cornwall, *Esq.*—instead of being, as it ought, subjoined to the name.

*Etiquette.* Not in Dr. Johnson, because unknown on the appearance of his dictionary.

*Euripus.* Comes from *Euripus Euboicus*, that ebbs and flows seven times in a day.

*Euroclydon.* Called the seamen's plague. The same which proved so troublesome to St. Paul and his companions.

*European.* Agreeably to analogy, should be accented on the second syllable.

*Evergreen.* A bush composed of evergreens, and set against a house, anciently denoted that wine was sold within: hence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush."

*Exaggerate.* Improperly pronounced with the double *g* hard, as *eks-ag-gur-ate*.

*Exceeding.* Is usually accepted for *exceedingly*, both by writers and speakers, as—"He is *exceeding* ill." *Previous* is also mischosen in the same way; as—"Previous [*previously*] to going." This applies to other words of the same character.

*Eumenes.* Is improperly pronounced in *two*, when it should be *three* syllables.

*Every one's else.* for every one else, is a common barbarism: if indicating possession, is a bad phrase, should then be—*Every one's own*.

Exchange, <sup>2</sup> the act of bartering.	eks.-tshānge
Exchequer, <sup>2</sup> the depôt for the public money.	eks.-chēk-ur
Excise, <sup>2</sup> a method of raising inland taxes.	eks.-size
Excogitate, <sup>5</sup> to contrive, feign, invent.	eks.-kōdj.-c.-tate
Excretion, <sup>2</sup> ejection of animal substance.	eks.-krē-shun
Executer, <sup>2</sup> one who executes, or performs.	ēks.-e.-kew.-tur
Executor, <sup>2</sup> of a will. (ek-zek-e-tur)	eks.-ēk.-e.-tūr
Exempt, <sup>5</sup> to free from incumbrance.	eks.-zēmt
Exemption, <sup>2</sup> immunity. (eks-zemp-shun)	eks.-ēm.-shun
Exequies, <sup>2</sup> funeral rites. Vulg. eks-e-kees.	ēk.-se.-kwes
Exiguous, <sup>3</sup> diminutive, slender. (eks-ig-yus)	eks.-īg.-u.-us
Exile, <sup>2</sup> banishment. Corruptly eks-zīle.	eks.-īle
Exody, <sup>2</sup> a departure from a place.	ēks.-o.-de
Expense, <sup>2</sup> charge, cost. Misspelt <i>expence</i> .	ek.-spēnse
Export, <sup>5</sup> to send out. Misaccented as the 2.	eks.-pōrt
Export, <sup>2</sup> any thing carried out in traffic.	ēks.-port
Expostulate, <sup>5</sup> to canvass with another, to debate.	eks.-pōs.-tu.-late
Expugn, <sup>5</sup> to take by force, to overpower.	ēks.-pune
Extempore, <sup>7</sup> without study. Vulg. eks-tēm-pore.	eks.-tēm.-pur.-re
Extortion, <sup>2</sup> an unlawful exaction, oppression.	eks.-tōr.-shun [e
Extraordinary, <sup>3</sup> more than common.	eks.-tra.-ōr.-din.-er-
Exuviae, <sup>2</sup> marine bodies found in the earth.	eks.-zū.-ve.-e
Eye, <sup>2</sup> a town in Suffolk. Commonly called <i>aye</i> . i	
Eyelid, <sup>2</sup> that which closes the eye.	ī.-lid
Eyesight, <sup>2</sup> the sense of seeing.	ī.-site
Eyre, <sup>2</sup> the court of justices itinerant. (ere)	are
Eyry, <sup>2</sup> a place for the nests of birds of prey.	ā.-re

*Exchange*. Is rejected, among vulgar persons, for the very low word of *swoop*.

*Exchequer*. Its law court was erected by the Conqueror, after Rollo of Normandy; and so named from the party coloured cloth covering its table.

*Excise*. The strong meaning which Dr. Johnson puts upon this word, arose from the circumstance of his father being nearly ruined by excise prosecutions.

*Executer* and *Executor*. Rarely chosen correctly. The Parisian *executioner* is better paid than the President of the Royal Court: and when lately vacant, there were 187 applicants, chiefly butchers and old soldiers.

*Exempt*. In *military affairs*, means a Lifeguard's man who is excused doing duty. Clergymen travelling upon duty, if no residence, are exempt from turnpikes.

*Exile*. The verb has the same stress, but its adjective is accented on *ile*.

*Exody*. Hence the appropriate name of the second book of Moses.

*Expostulate*. A late writer says, *eks-pos tshu-late*; and is clerically followed.

*Extent in aid*. Seizure of property for the crown, by a writ called an *extent*.

*Extraordinary*. Vulgarly *extrawinary*; and by low Londoners, *extrardnary*.

*Exuvia*. Also old clothes; the slough of a snake, hide of a beast, or spoils in war.

*Exiguus*. A Scythian abbot, living at Rome, A. D. 536, first adopted the christian *era*.

*Executions*. Their average number in the reign of Henry VIII., was 2000 annually.

*Eye*. Formerly spelt *aye*, and called the island, because surrounded by a brook.

NOTE:—Exclamations that mean nothing, as, "*goodness me*," "*la madam*," should be avoided.



## F.

Fable, <sup>5</sup> to invent ; <sup>2</sup> an instructive fiction.	fā.bel
Fabulous, <sup>3</sup> feigned, invented. ( <i>fa-bew-lus</i> )	fāb.yew-lus
Facetious, <sup>3</sup> gay, cheerful, humorsome.	fā.sē.shus
Faction, <sup>2</sup> a party, tumult, sedition, discord.	fāk.shun
Factionous, <sup>3</sup> loud and violent in a party.	fāk.shus
Factitious, <sup>3</sup> made by art, counterfeit. ( <i>fak-shus</i> )	fak.tīsh.shus
Fainty, <sup>3</sup> weak. West of England <i>ism</i> .	fāint.e
Fairford, <sup>2</sup> a small town in Gloucestershire.	fāre.ford
Fallacious, <sup>3</sup> deceitful, producing a mistake.	fal.lā.shus
Falsehood, <sup>2</sup> a cheat. Misspelt <i>falshood</i> .	fāwls.hood
Famille, <sup>2</sup> the family. Prop. <i>en-famille</i> . ( <i>full</i> )	fā.mēel
Famous, <sup>3</sup> renowned, noted, distinguished.	fā.mus
Farewell, <sup>7</sup> adieu. Is subject to four variations.	fāre.wel
Farinaceous, <sup>3</sup> mealy, resembling or like meal.	far.in.ā.shus
Fasces, <sup>2</sup> rods borne before the consuls. ( <i>fas-sis</i> )	fās.seez
Fascine, <sup>2</sup> a faggot, bundle used in war. ( <i>fas-in</i> )	fās.seen
Fatigue, <sup>2</sup> weariness, labor, toil.	fā.tēeg
Fatner, <sup>2</sup> one who, or that which gives increase.	fāt.nur
Faulhorn, <sup>2</sup> a Swiss mountain 8,140 feet high.	fāwl.urn
Fault, <sup>2</sup> a crime, mistake, offence. ( <i>full</i> )	fawt
Fealty, <sup>2</sup> homage, fidelity, loyalty. ( <i>fail-te</i> )	fē.ul.te
Fearful, <sup>3</sup> timorous. Improperly <i>fer-ful</i> .	fēer.ful
Feign, <sup>5</sup> to invent. Affectedly <i>feen</i> .	fane
Feigned, <sup>6</sup> pretended, devised. ( <i>fean'd</i> )	fane'd

*F*, varies only in *of* (*ov*.)

*Factionous* and *Factitious*. Those who so strangely give these words one and the same pronunciation, egregiously imagine their meaning to be the same.

*Fairford*. Its church has 28 of the finest painted windows in England ; and was purposely erected to receive them, by John Tame, a merchant, in the reign of Henry VII.

*Famous*. A late writer, in one of her publications, has devoted an entire page to abuse this word, as mean and low. It is by no means so treated in our time.

*Farewell*. Those variations are *fare-wel*, *far-wel*, and *far-wel*.

*Fashion*. Writers upon anomalies have a fashion of producing their proofs from our best authors ; neither allowing for the age in which they wrote, nor the errors which imperceptibly glide into multiplied editions. As this tends to diminish our respect for the labors of the scientific, it deserves severe animadversion.

*Fatner*. This orthography is vulgar ; it should be *fattener*.

*Fault*. Although orthoepists omit the *l* in the pronunciation of this word, yet a late one, questions their decision and calls it vulgar.

*Fealty*. Some orthoepists make it only two syllables, *feel-te*.

*Fearful*. A celebrated orthoepist says *ferful* or *ferful* ; which is an American *ism*.

*Fees* (amount of) on induction to a living, in Lincolnshire, of 100*l*. a year, is 26*l*.

*Fates*, the three daughters of Nox and Erebus,—Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

*Faulhorn*. On which there is a tavern, thence called the highest in Europe.

*Fairs and Markets* were instituted in England, by Alfred, about the year 886.

*Farm*. Comes from *feorme* ; *provision*, because supplying its owner with food.

*Fast-days* are annually proclaimed by authority, in many of the American States.

NOTE :—We are much burdened with two meanings for the same thing, as *fatigued*, *tir'd*.

Fell, <sup>5</sup> to knock or beat down.	fel
Fellow, <sup>2</sup> an equal. <i>Fellur</i> is a Cockneyism.	fēl.lo
Felon, <sup>2</sup> one guilty of felony. Corruptly <i>fē-lun</i> .	fēl.lun
Felonious, <sup>3</sup> villainous. Vulgarly <i>fēl-lun-us</i> .	fē.lōne yus
Felt, <sup>2</sup> coarse wool to make hats.	felt
Fence, <sup>2</sup> a guard, security, enclosure.	fense
Feodal, <sup>3</sup> held from another.	( <i>fē-dul</i> ) fēw.dul
Feoff, <sup>5</sup> to put into possession.	( <i>fif</i> ) fef
Feoffe, <sup>2</sup> one put into possession.	( <i>fif-e</i> ) fef.fē
Ferocious, <sup>3</sup> savage, fierce.	( <i>fē-rosh-us</i> ) fē.rō.shus
Ferocity, <sup>2</sup> savageness, cruelty.	( <i>fē-rosh-e-te</i> ) fē.rōs.se.te
Fertile, <sup>3</sup> fruitful. Short, <i>fur-til</i> .	fūr.tile
Fertility, <sup>2</sup> fruitfulness, abundance.	fur.til.e.te
Ferula, <sup>2</sup> instrument <i>used</i> in schools. ( <i>fē-rū-lah</i> )	fēr.u.la
Fescue, <sup>2</sup> a thing used to point out letters.	fēs.kew
Festive, <sup>3</sup> joyous, pertaining to feasts.	fes.tiv
Fetid, <sup>3</sup> rank, strong, offensive.	( <i>fit-id</i> ) fēt.id
Fetiferous, <sup>3</sup> producing young.	fē.tif.er.us
Fetus, <sup>2</sup> an animal in embryo.	fē.tus
Feud, <sup>2</sup> a quarrel. From. <i>feod</i> .	( <i>fude</i> ) fewde
Feuillage, <sup>2</sup> a bunch of carved leaves. ( <i>fīl-lidje</i> )	fēw.il.ladje
Fever, <sup>3</sup> a disease, heat.	fē.vur
Fewer, <sup>2</sup> a smaller number. Second degree.	fēw.ur
Fibre, <sup>2</sup> a small thread or root.	( <i>fē-ber</i> ) fī.bur
Fiction, <sup>3</sup> a story, invented tale.	fik.shun

*Fell*. The commonalty say—"It is *fell*" (*fallen*). I must add, it often *migrates*.

*Fellow*. Low Londoners invariably change *om*, at the end of words, into *er*, or *ur*.

*Felt*. Introduced into England by the Spaniards and Dutch, in 1510.

*Fence*. The term a *ring fence*, as applied to an estate, means, that the lands which form it lie contiguous to each other.

*Feoff*. A late writer gives the *e* a long open sound (*fecf*) but is not followed.

*Fertile*. The short accent, as above, is most improper. The fertility of Egypt is such, that it requires as much care to prevent plants choking each other, as in other countries to cultivate the soil.

*Fetus*. Its former orthography, *fatus*, is obsolete. The same applies to *fetid*.

*Fever*. Its critical days are the 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 20th.

*Fewer*. I should imagine this word to be better, and certainly more correct, than *less*, in the phrase—"No *less* than a hundred."

*Fiacre*. (a Parisian hack) because *St. Fiacre* is painted on the coach panel.

*Fez* (in) and *Cairo*, the streets are so narrow, that even two camels cannot pass abreast.

NOTE:—The commonness of certain Cockneyisms scattered throughout *The Manual*, is not to be adduced as an argument for their omission; since, from the peculiar organization of the state, all ranks of the community are incessantly intermingling. Moreover, Londoners are too apt to value themselves upon their correct speaking, and to imagine that those only are in fault who would attempt to convince them that they are so.



Fictitious, <sup>3</sup> counterfeit, false, empty.	( <i>fik-shus</i> )	fik-tish-shus
Fiddler, <sup>2</sup> a musician.	Wrongly spelt <i>fidler</i> .	fid-lar
Fiducial, <sup>3</sup> confident, certain, steady.		fi-dēw.shul
Fief, <sup>2</sup> a fee, manor, homage.	( <i>fif</i> )	feef
Fieldfare, <sup>2</sup> a bird of the thrush kind.	( <i>full</i> )	fēl-fare
Field-marshal, <sup>2</sup> commander of an army in the field.		fēld-mar.shul
Fiend, <sup>2</sup> a demon.	Corruptly <i>find</i> .	feend
Fierce, <sup>3</sup> savage, ravenous, vehement.		feerse
Fig, <sup>2</sup> a fruit. There are 27 varieties.		fig
Fight, <sup>2</sup> a battle, combat, duel, contest.		fue
Figure, <sup>2</sup> a number. Coarsely called <i>fig-gur</i> .		fig-ur
Figured, <sup>6</sup> formed, cast, represented.		fīg-urd
Filberd, <sup>2</sup> a kind of fine hazel-nut.	( <i>fil-bird</i> )	fīl-burt
Filial, <sup>3</sup> belonging to, or becoming, a son.		fīl-yūl
Fillip, <sup>5</sup> to strike with the finger nail.		fīl-lip
Filtration, <sup>2</sup> the act or art of filtering.		fīl-trā.shun
Finance, <sup>2</sup> a revenue, income, profit.	( <i>fe-nanse</i> )	fī-nāntz
Financier, <sup>2</sup> farmer of the revenue.	( <i>fenanshur</i> )	fī-nan-shēer
Finesse, <sup>2</sup> artifice, stratagem.	( <i>full</i> )	fin-ēss
Finis, <sup>2</sup> the end; conclusion of a thing.	( <i>finish</i> )	fī-nis
Finish, <sup>5</sup> to perfect, complete, end.		fīn-ish
First, <sup>2</sup> chief. ( <i>fust</i> ) <i>Firstly</i> is barbarous.		furst
Fitz, <sup>2</sup> a French word signifying son.		fīts
Flaccid, <sup>3</sup> lax, weak.	Corruptly <i>flas-sid</i> .	flāk-sid
Flageolet, <sup>2</sup> small flute. Also written <i>flagelet</i> .		flādj-el-ut
Flagitious, <sup>3</sup> very wicked.	( <i>fla-git-us</i> )	fla-gīsh-shus
Flambeau, <sup>2</sup> a wax light or torch. Pl. <i>flambeaux</i>		flām-bo

*Fictitious*. Sometimes spelt *fictious*; but so rarely, as to be almost obsolete.

*Fiducial*. Mis-pronounced *fijooshul*: an error that has found its way to the bar and on the stage. Its compounds are treated in much the same manner.

*Fief*. This is the noun to the verb *fcoff*, which see.

*Fierce*. Also called *ferse*; in high favor with theatricals.

*Filberd*. Frequently spelt *filbert*. So named from Phillippert, King of France.

*Fire*. In Constantinople large fires, destroying hundreds of houses at once, generally precede a political change, or accompany popular commotion. The average number of fires in London, is upwards of *forty* annually.

*Flag-officers*. Are the admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral, of the white, red and blue. In 1487 his full pay was 4s. daily, his half-pay is now 25s. per diem.

*Fieldmarshal*. Was created in 1736, and first conferred on the Duke of Argyle.

*Figures* (arithmetic) were brought from Arabia 991; and to England about 1200.

*Fig*. Esteemed by the Romans, who, in Cato's time, had six, but Pliny's, 29 sorts.

*Finis*. Is seldom pronounced correctly; and often confounded with the verb.

*Fitz*. An Irish adjunct; and in England, to the king's natural son, as *Fitz-roy*.

First English book auction recorded, was Dr. Seaman's library, in 1676. One of the scarcest books is Godenau's *Pricres et Meditations*, etc. 1643, 6 copies only were printed.

First literary journal was the "*Journal des Scavans*," published Jan. 5, 1665.

VULGARISMS:—*Flambo* for *flambeau*, and *fip-pence* for *five-pence*: with *febevery*, *far-den*, *fack*, *fift*, and *ten foot*, for, *february*, *farthīng*, *fuct*, *fifh*, and *ten feet*.

Flatulent, <sup>3</sup> windy, puffy, empty.	flăt.yew-lent
Flea, <sup>2</sup> a small insect of remarkable agility.	fle
Fleam, <sup>2</sup> a cattle doctor's lancet. Vulg. <i>fleam</i> .	fleme
Fletcher, <sup>2</sup> one who makes bows and arrows.	fletsh-ur
Flexion, <sup>2</sup> the act of bending, cast. ( <i>fleks-yun</i> )	flēk-shun
Flicker, <sup>5</sup> to flutter, play the wings, laugh.	flīk-kur
Flight, <sup>2</sup> running away, escape, sally.	flite
Float, <sup>5</sup> to swim on the surface, deluge.	floto
Flop, <sup>5</sup> to move the wings. <i>Flap</i> is better.	flop
Florin, <sup>2</sup> a coin first made by the Florentines.	flōr.rin
Florist, <sup>2</sup> one who cultivates flowers. ( <i>flōr-ris</i> )	flō rist
Florescous, <sup>3</sup> composed of, or like, flowers.	flōs-ku-luz
Flota, <sup>2</sup> the Spanish plate fleet, formerly sent annually to the West Indies.	flō.ta
Flour, <sup>2</sup> corn ground. ( <i>flow-ur</i> )	flōu-ur
Flourish, <sup>5</sup> to thrive, boast, adorn, cut.	flūr-ish
Flue, <sup>2</sup> soft down; the pipe of a chimney.	flew
Fluxion, <sup>2</sup> a flowing of humors, a melting.	flūk.shun
Flyblow, <sup>5</sup> to fill with maggots. ( <i>fle-blo</i> )	flī.blo
Foal, <sup>2</sup> the offspring of a mare. ( <i>fo-ul</i> )	fole
Foam, <sup>5</sup> to gather froth, be in a rage.	fome
Fob, <sup>5</sup> to cheat, trick, defraud. A low word.	fob
Fodder, <sup>2</sup> food for cattle. Anciently <i>fotter</i> .	fōd-ur
Folio, <sup>3</sup> a book of two leaves to a sheet.	fō-le o
Folk, <sup>2</sup> people collectively. ( <i>full</i> )	foke
Foolscap, <sup>2</sup> a head dress worn in schools. -	fools.kap
Foot, <sup>2</sup> a measure of length. Vulg. <i>fut</i> .	foot
Footsoldier, <sup>2</sup> origin. with a Spanish infanta.	foot.sōle-jur

*Flatulent*. Its first four letters are, for the most part, converted into *flatsh*.

*Flay*. To strip off the skin: is vulgarly pronounced as if written *flea*.

*Flea*. Close observers say it leaps a *thousand* times its own length. Also a verb.

*Flesh*. The term *flesh*-market, in Scotland, means butchers' shambles, or stalls.

*Fletcher*. The trade was first exercised in England, about the year 1066.

*Float*. In some of our Lexicons, the pronunciation is chosen for its orthography, an innovation highly untenable: hence the student is not only to be vigilant against a false orthoepy, but mindful also that he is not equally misled by a bad orthography.

*Florin*. A coin of uncertain value: whilst in Germany it passes for 4s. 6d., in Holland it fetches only 2s., and equally fluctuates in all the petty states upon the Continent.

*Florist*. If we follow its original, should be short, as *florid* and *florin*.

*Flour*. Dr. Johnson, under the article *flower*, admits this as its orthography.

*Flowers*. Their perspiration is considerable, much greater than in man.

*Fog*. In 1813-14, one set in on Christmas day, which lasted till February.

*Folio*. Properly signifies a leaf, but frequently confounded with *page*.

*Folk*. The addition of *s* is becoming frequent, though uncalled for.

*Foolscap-paper*: because the water-mark is a zany's head: cap and bells.

*Fools* of the French Kings, were anciently supplied from Troyes, in Champagne.

*For*. Often used superfluously, "Its not lawful *for* to put them in the treasury."

Forage, <sup>2</sup> food, search for provisions.	( <i>for-idj</i> ) fôr-edj
Forehead, <sup>2</sup> upper part of the head.	( <i>full</i> ) fôr-hed
Foreign, <sup>3</sup> of another country, not domestic.	fôr-in
Foreigner, <sup>2</sup> belonging to another country.	fôr-in-er
Foreknow, <sup>5</sup> to know beforehand, to foresee.	fôre-no
Forensic, <sup>3</sup> belonging to judicial courts.	fo-rên-sik
Forfeit, <sup>2</sup> forfeited, liable to seizure.	fôr-fit
Forfend, <sup>5</sup> to prevent, hinder.	( <i>fôr-f-und</i> ) fore-fënd
Forger, <sup>2</sup> one who forges.	Corruptly <i>forgerer</i> . fôre-jur
Forlorn, <sup>3</sup> destitute.	Improperly <i>for-loun</i> . for-lörn
Form, <sup>2</sup> shape, beauty, elegance.	form
Fornicator, <sup>2</sup> an adulterer.	Usually <i>fornikâtor</i> . fôr-ne-ka-tur
Fortin, <sup>2</sup> a small fort.	fört-in
Fortune, <sup>2</sup> chance, portion, riches, estate.	fôr-tshunc
Forum, <sup>2</sup> a court of justice, market place	( <i>for-rum</i> ) fô-rum
Fosse, <sup>2</sup> a ditch, or moat.	Commonly <i>full</i> . fos
Fosseway, <sup>2</sup> a great Roman road in Eng.	( <i>full</i> ) fôss-wa
Foundling, <sup>2</sup> an exposed infant.	( <i>fond-lin</i> ) found-ling
Fourbe, <sup>2</sup> a tricking fellow.	French <i>forb</i> . foorb
Fracas, <sup>2</sup> tumult, uproar.	Vulgarly <i>fra-kas</i> . fra-kâw
Fragile, <sup>3</sup> brittle.	( <i>frädj-ile</i> ) frädj-il
Fragrant, <sup>3</sup> sweet smelling.	Com. <i>fräg-grunt</i> . frä-grunt
Fraicheur, <sup>2</sup> freshness, coolness.	( <i>fra-zheir</i> ) fra-shëur
Fraught, <sup>2</sup> a freight, cargo, lading.	( <i>freet</i> ) fräwt
Freight, <sup>2</sup> ship's lading.	Formerly <i>fraight</i> . frate
Frenetic, <sup>3</sup> distracted, mad.	( <i>frên-et-ik</i> ) frë-nët-ik
Frequent, <sup>5</sup> to visit often, resort to.	( <i>frek-kwent</i> ) frë-kwënt

*Forfeit.* By a Roman law, legacies to *bachelors* were forfeited to the state.

*Forfend.* Its unintelligibility to plain understandings renders it next to useless.

*Form.* When a long seat, or class of students, has the *o* sounded as in *four*.

*Fortin.* Its orthography and orthoepey, often misrepresent the next word.

*Fortuitous.* As the accent is after the *t*, it drops the hissing sound, as in *fortune*.

*Fortune.* Its orthoepey is sometimes disputed, but by those who eavil with a straw.

*Fought.* And he *fit* (*fought*). The frequency of this impurity may well excuse its appearance here, exclusive of another apology to be found under *fellow*.

*Foundling.* Its eockneyism of *fondling* is much addicted to *travelling*.

*Pork.* Originally brought from Italy. We put it on the left of the plate; a German in it; a Frenchman uses it alone, and a Russian as a toothpick.

*Forest of Ettrick,* Scotland, yields 260l. a year, but its keeper's salary is 300l.

*Force.* Armed force of Europe, on a peace establishment, is 2,500,000 men.

*Forgeries.* Average loss of the Bank of England by forgeries is 40,000l. annually.

*Fracas.* Introduced from France, by our annual migrations to and from thence.

*French.* The last French war, ending 1815, added 604,975,871l. to our national debt; exclusive of 770½ millions of direct and indirect taxes.

*French language* contributes 5000 words to ours; the Latin 7000; the Saxon 1700, Spain 56 only, and twenty seven other tongues make up the remainder.

NOTE:—A member of Parliament may frank ten, and receive fifteen letters daily. This privilege is calculated to deprive the revenue of 300,000l. a year.



Frequent, <sup>3</sup> often done.	Corruptly <i>frik-kwent</i> .	frē.kwent
Fret, <sup>2</sup> a strait of the sea. Also spelt <i>Frith</i> .	fret	
Friburg, <sup>2</sup> capital of Brisgaw, Germany.	( <i>full</i> )	frē-burg
Frieze, <sup>2</sup> a term in architecture, a cloth.	( <i>friz</i> )	freeze
Fright, <sup>2</sup> sudden terror, a scarecrow.	frite	
Frigid, <sup>3</sup> cold, dull, unmoved.	frīdj.ed	
Friseur, <sup>2</sup> a hair-dresser.	Corruptly <i>fre-zeer</i> .	fre-zhūre
Frith, <sup>2</sup> a strait. That of <i>Forth</i> miscalled <i>furth</i> .	fryth	
Front, <sup>2</sup> the face.	Sometimes as written.	frunt
Frontigniac, <sup>2</sup> a rich French wine.	( <i>frontignāk</i> )	fron-tin-e-āk
Fructuous, <sup>3</sup> fruitful, fertile.	( <i>fruk-shus</i> )	frūk-tew-us
Fruition, <sup>2</sup> enjoyment, possession, pleasure.	frew-īsh-shun	
Fruiterer, <sup>2</sup> a dealer in fruit.	From <i>frutier</i> .	frūte-ur-ur
Fruменты, <sup>2</sup> wheat boiled in milk.	( <i>frūm-en-te</i> )	frū-men-to
Frustration, <sup>2</sup> disappointment, defeat.	frus-trā-shun	
Fub, <sup>5</sup> to put off.	Usually written <i>fob</i> .	fub
Fugh, <sup>10</sup> expressing dislike or aversion.	few	
Fugue, <sup>2</sup> a term in music.	( <i>few-gew</i> )	fēwg
Fumette, <sup>2</sup> a rank smell of meat.	( <i>full</i> )	fēw-met
Function, <sup>2</sup> an employment, an occupation.	fūnk-shun	
Funeral, <sup>2</sup> the solemnization of a burial.	fēw-nur-rul	
Funereal, <sup>3</sup> dark, mournful, solemn.	few-nē-re-ul	
Fungous, <sup>3</sup> soft. Often put for <i>India-rubber</i> .	fūng-us	
Furious, <sup>3</sup> mad, frantic.	Usually <i>fūre-yus</i> .	fēw-re-us
Furlough, <sup>2</sup> leave of absence from duty.	fūr-lo	
Further, <sup>5</sup> to assist. Some. <i>farther</i> ( <i>furdur</i> )	fūr-thur	
Fusion, <sup>3</sup> the state of being melted.	fēw-zhun	

*Fret*. So named from the agitation of its waters; as the Frith of Forth.

*Front*. Some enunciate *o*, as in *frontier*, but the stronger party, as in *ton*.

*Fruменты*. Commonly written *furmenty*, and corruptly called *fur-me-te*.

*French curate*. His greatest stipend, even in Paris, is but 40l. per annum.

*Friction* of guineas is 1; half guineas 2; and shillings 5 per cent in 10 years.

*Frequent*, and the verb are commonly confounded; whilst its noun *frequency*, is apt to be changed, in pronunciation, like the verb and adjective.

*Fugh*. Called *fuf* by some, from an idea that *gh*, on ending words, *always* sound like *f*.

*Fugue*. Often pronounced as if written *fuge*.

*Fun*. Dr. Johnson says that it is *high merriment*; but, with submission to the Doctor, I should rather take it to be *low merriment*.

*Funereal*. Is in writing and speaking, generally confounded with the noun.

*Funeral*. The belief that its passage establishes a right of way, is erroneous. In moving to its destination, a funeral is compelled, legally, to take the high road.

*Faries*. The daughters of Nox and Acheron—Allecta, Megera, and Tisiphone.

*Further*. *Query*—*farther*, a design; *farther*, at a distance?

*Fusil*. According to its derivation, should be written *fusile*.

*Fusion*. The smallness of variation between the sound of the letter *s* and *z*, in doubtful situations, has induced many writers, when the former precedes a vowel, to give it the pronunciation of the latter. The application of this rule must be governed by circumstances.



Fuss, <sup>2</sup> a stir.	Often vulgarised <i>fush</i> .	fus
Fustian, <sup>2</sup> a kind of cloth, swelling style.		fūs-tshun
Futile, <sup>3</sup> trifling, worthless, silly.	( <i>few-tū</i> )	fēw-tile
Future, <sup>3</sup> that which is to come.	Vulg. <i>few-tur</i> .	fēw-tshur
Futurity, <sup>2</sup> a future state or time.	( <i>few-tu-re-te</i> )	fēw-tēw-re-to
G.		
Gabble, <sup>2</sup> loud talk without meaning.		gāb-būl
Gable, <sup>2</sup> the sloping end or roof of a building.		gā-bel
Gad, <sup>5</sup> to wander about idly.		gad
Gadfly, <sup>2</sup> a fly that stings cattle.	( <i>gad-fie</i> )	gād-flī
Gairish, <sup>3</sup> gaudy, showy, insignificant.	( <i>full</i> )	gā-rish
Gala, <sup>2</sup> a grand or high festivity.	( <i>gah-lah</i> )	gā-lī
Galaxy, <sup>2</sup> a milky way in the sky.	( <i>gal-luks-e</i> )	gā-laks-so
Galen, <sup>2</sup> an eminent physician of Pergamus.		gā-len
Gallant, <sup>3</sup> possessing the qualities of bravery.		gāl-lunt
Gallant, <sup>2</sup> a suitor attendant upon a lady.		gal-lānt
Gallantry, <sup>2</sup> bravery, generosity, courage.		gāl-lunt-ře
Galleon, <sup>2</sup> a large ship with four decks.	( <i>gal-yun</i> )	gal-lūne
Gallicism, <sup>2</sup> a peculiarity of the French tongue.		gāl-li.siz-em
Galloon, <sup>2</sup> a kind of lace, riband, or binding.		gal-lūne
Galloway, <sup>2</sup> a horse under 14 hands high	( <i>galwa</i> )	gāl-lo-wa
Gallows, <sup>2</sup> a tree of execution for criminals.		gāl-lus
Galoche, <sup>2</sup> a shoe worn over another. Vulgarly		
<i>gal-lush</i> . Plu. <i>galochez</i> .		ga-lōshe
Galvanism, <sup>2</sup> a species of electricity.		gāl-van-iz-em
Gammer, <sup>2</sup> mistress, neighbour.	( <i>gammar</i> )	gām-mur

*Future*. Some writers, but not generally, give it the long sound of *few-tshure*.

*Futurity*. The letter *t* preserves its pure sound in this word, but not in that of *future*; because the accent follows in the former, and precedes in the latter.

*G*. Is silent before *n*, on beginning words, as gnash (*nash*). Changes according to position, as in the words give (*giv*), Argives (*ar-jives*.) We have generally a strong propensity to pronounce *g* hard in this word, as that of *give*; *g*, or *dj* is its soft sound.

*Gad*. Also applied, by the Arabians, to whatever they esteem good and beneficent.

*Gala*. Some diversity of opinion prevails as to the pronunciation of this word, arising from our excessive fondness for the French accent. The above orthoepey is that of our best speakers.

*Galaxy*. Some writers make the first *a* in this word short, whilst I have made it long, as above, conceiving it to be the best usage. It is produced by an innumerable number of invisible stars.

*Galen* wrote 200 books, 30 of which were burnt along with the Temple of *Peace*.

*Gallant*. Its derivative, *gallantry*, retains the same accent as its primitive, in opposition to the adjective preceding, with which it is customarily confounded.

*Gallows*. The last syllable, like that of *bellows*, is corrupted beyond recovery.

*Galley wood*. Common, Rumford, Essex, vulgarised, by low rustics, *gallows-wood*.

*Galloway*. Supposed issue of a stallion that swam ashore from the Spanish armada.

*Galvanism*. Discovered accidentally by professor M. Galvani, of Bologna, in Italy.

*Galoche*. Formerly obsolete, but now restored. Not in Johnson.

*Gaming-houses*. Those of Paris pay the government a tax of 250,000*l.* annually.

- Gamut,<sup>2</sup> the first note. Invented in 1025. gām-mut  
 Gangrene,<sup>2</sup> a mortification. Vulg. *gang-grun*. gān-green  
 Gantlet,<sup>2</sup> a military punishment. The proper gānt.let  
 word is *gantelope*. Improperly *gawnt-let*.  
 Gaol,<sup>2</sup> a prison. Some formally call it *gole*. jail  
 Gape,<sup>5</sup> to open the mouth, yawn. Vulg. *gaup*. gape  
 Gapeseed,<sup>2</sup> something to stare at. (*gaupsede*) gāpe-seed  
 Gasconade,<sup>2</sup> a boast, brag, bravado. gas-kun-aïd  
 Gat, the preterit of *get*. Now disused. gat  
 Gauge,<sup>5</sup> to measure the contents of a vessel. gaidje  
 Gazette,<sup>2</sup> the state newspaper. (*gāz-et*) ga-zēt  
 Gazetteer,<sup>2</sup> a book, news-writer. (*gāz-ut-tur*) ga-zet-tīer  
 Geck,<sup>2</sup> a bubble. In Ireland called *gag*. (*jik*) gek  
 Gelly,<sup>5</sup> a sizy broth. Generally spelt *jelly*. jēl-le  
 Gelder-rose,<sup>2</sup> a plant. Vulgarly *gilder-rose*. gēl-dur-rose  
 Gentian,<sup>2</sup> a bitter plant. Corruptly *jent-yun*. jēn-shun  
 Gemini,<sup>2</sup> the twins, also a *vulgar interjection*. jēm-me-ne  
 Genealogy,<sup>2</sup> family history. Vulg. *jenōloje*. jēn-e-āl-o-je  
 General,<sup>3</sup> usual, common. Corruptly *jīn-rul*. jēn-er-al  
 Genet,<sup>2</sup> a small Spanish horse. (*jīnit*) jēn-et  
 Geneva,<sup>2</sup> the spirit of juniper. (*jēn-e-rah*) je-nēe-vuh  
 Genial,<sup>3</sup> tending to cheerfulness. (*jen-yul*) jē-ne-yul  
 Genius,<sup>2</sup> wit, talent. (*je-nus*) jē-ne-us  
 Genuine,<sup>3</sup> original. In America *jēn-u-īne*. jēn-yew-in

*Gaol*. Its orthoepy is commonly substituted for its orthography.

*Gape*. Its pronunciation is also confounded with that of *gap*, a hole in the wall.

*Gasconade*. From the Gascons, renowned for the idealities of sense and courage.

*Gavelkind*. An equal division of lands. The ancient custom of the kingdom; which still remains in Kent, *Urchonfield*, Herefordshire, and some other parts.

*Gazette*. First printed in Italy, and named after the Venetian coin, *gazetta*, its original price. Formerly, and by Dr. Johnson, accented on the first syllable.

*Gazetteers*. Old ones finish their description of a place, thus—"Distant from London 70 computed (that is, as the crow flies) and 80 measured miles."

*Games*. The Romans had three sorts, namely, sacred, honorary, and ludicrous.

*Garden* (first) in Rome, was that of *Tarquinius Superbus*. The exotics in ours are 11970.

*Gan* for *began* is, in many dictionaries, distributed amongst their regular words.

*Gass lights* of London consume upwards of 40,000 chaldrons of coal annually. Any factory requiring more than fifty lights, would find a gass apparatus cheaper.

*Gendarmes*. French cavalry soldiers, because anciently clad in complete armor.

*Genealogy*. Pronounced also by other speakers *geneology*. And *get*, vulgarly *git*.

*Genius*. Men of genius seldom live to a great age: the excitement which they feel, acting physically on the brain, tends to shorten the duration of life.

*Gentry*. This word is supplied by the *canaille*, with those of *gentle-people*.

*Gender*. Many French words are, at the same time, both masculine and feminine.

*Generalissimo*. Cardinal Richelieu invented it on leading a French army into Italy.

*Gentleman*. Our ancestors used the word *Jedleman*: now means any person that does not follow a low business. Ours is the only European language in which the address to a mixed assembly runs—'*Ladies and Gentlemen*,' even our polite neighbours say—'*Mes-sieurs et Mesdames*. Gentleman, in America, means simply a well-behaved citizen.

Geometry, <sup>2</sup> the science of quantity.	( <i>jom-e-tre</i> )	je.ōm.e.tre
Georgic, <sup>2</sup> a poem on agriculture.	( <i>jor-jik</i> )	je.ōr.jik
Geranium, <sup>2</sup> a flower. 32 species.	( <i>gerenum</i> )	je.rā.ne.um
Gherkin, <sup>2</sup> a cucumber for pickling.	( <i>jur-kin</i> )	gūr.kin
Gib or Gibbe, <sup>2</sup> any kind of worn out animal.	( <i>jib</i> )	gib
Gigot, <sup>2</sup> the hip joint.	Improperly ( <i>gig-ut</i> )	jīg.ut
Girdle, <sup>5</sup> to cut a circle round a tree's base.		gūrd.el
Gibberish, <sup>2</sup> cant words.	( <i>jib-ur-ish</i> )	gīb.bur-ish
Giblets, <sup>2</sup> parts of a goose or duck.	( <i>gib</i> )	jīb.lets
Gill, <sup>2</sup> the fourth part of a pint.		jil
Gillflower, <sup>2</sup> a very fine flower.	( <i>gil</i> )	jil.le.flou.ur
Gim, <sup>3</sup> neat, spruce, gay.	<i>An old word.</i>	jim
Gimbald, <sup>2</sup> a kind of double ring.	( <i>gimb-ult</i> )	jīm.bald
Gimblot, <sup>2</sup> a borer for nails.	Usually ( <i>gimblet</i> )	gīm.lut
Gimmer, <sup>2</sup> a movement, machinery.	( <i>jim-mur</i> )	gīm.mur
Gin, <sup>2</sup> a trap, snare. Also applied to the spirit.		jin
Gingival, <sup>3</sup> belonging to the germs.	( <i>gin</i> )	jīn.jī.val
Girandole, <sup>2</sup> a branched candlestick.	( <i>jerandul</i> )	jēr.un.dole
Glacis, <sup>2</sup> a sloping bank in fortification.	( <i>glas-is</i> )	glā.seez
Gladiator, <sup>2</sup> a prize fighter of ancient Rome.		glād.e.a.tur
Glazier, <sup>2</sup> a maker of glass windows.	( <i>glaz-ur</i> )	glā.zhur
Glebe, <sup>2</sup> the land revenue of a benefice.		glebe

*Geography.* And in *geographer* a living orthoepist maintains *geog* to be one syllable, and two in *geographical* and *geographically*. Studied by the Babylonians and Egyptians: thence passed to the Greeks, Romans, and Arabians. It was so little known in 1344, that our ambassador, being at the papal court when the Pope conferred the Fortunate Islands (the Canaries) upon the king of Spain, hurried home in alarm, to inform his government that the Prince of Spain had been made *King of England*.

*Giblets.* Here *g* shifts to its soft sound, which perplexes the unlearned.

*Gill.* When part of a fish, the *i* is then pronounced hard, as in *hill*.

*Gillflower.* Brought from France; as were Carnations and the Provence rose.

*Gim* or *gimmy*: either of its meanings is preferable. Also vulgarism for *give*.

*Gin.* From its baneful effects, may well be termed the trap of destruction. It came originally from Schiedam, near Rotterdam; hence called *hollands*. 17,060,000*l.* were spent in England, 1831, on distilled spirits.

*Girdle.* This kills the tree: much practis'd in the woods of America and Canada.

*Gipsy.* Came from Egypt to England, 1513, supposed of *Hindo* origin. Their King *Charles Lee*, died on Lewes race course, 1832, leaving 50 children and grandchildren.

*Glacis.* Has many advocates for placing the accent on the last syllable.

*Gleaning* in the harvest field, is allowed by courtesy, but not by the law.

*Germanicus'* reward to his soldiers was a chain, bracelet, spear, or oak branch.

*Germans* (the) have two sorts of miles, a long and short, this 6,859, and that 10,126 yards.

*Glastonbury thorn*, at the abbey, Somerset,—because it blossoms on christmas day, is called the holy thorn. Here were found, in 1189, the remains of King Arthur.

*Gladiatorial* diversions, borrowed from the *Asiatics*, were put down by *Honorius*.

*Glutton.* As Aibinnus an ancient British Emperor, who sometimes ate 500 figs, 100 peaches, 20*lbs* of dry raisins, 10 melons, and 400 oysters for breakfast!

*Glass* was first used as windows in the third century of the christian *era*.

*Gloucester.* Usually written *gloster*. *Gloving* for *glove* trade is barbarous.

*Gloria Patri.* Because the first two words were performed in Latin. Originally appointed by Pope Damasus; and first used in 382.



Gnash, <sup>5</sup> to grind the teeth in rage or fury. ( <i>full</i> )	nash
Goal, <sup>2</sup> a starting post, prison, final purpose.	gole
Gobelins, <sup>2</sup> a noted manufactory in Paris.	gōbe-leens
Goblet, <sup>2</sup> a large drinking cup.	gōh-lut
Gold, <sup>2</sup> the most precious metal. Vulg. <i>gool</i> d	gold
Gome, <sup>2</sup> black grease of a cart-wheel. Com. <i>coom</i> .	gome
Good bye, <sup>2</sup> contraction of <i>God be with you</i> .	gōod-bi
Gorgeous, <sup>3</sup> fine, showy, glittering. ( <i>gor-jus</i> )	gōr-je-us
Gooseberry, <sup>2</sup> a fruit. We have 24 sorts.	gōose-ber-re
Gorget, <sup>2</sup> neck armor, worn on duty. ( <i>gorgut</i> )	gōr-jet
Gouge, <sup>2</sup> a chisel with a round edge. ( <i>gudj</i> )	goudj
Government, <sup>2</sup> executive power. ( <i>gub-ur-ment</i> )	gūv-urn-ment
Gown, <sup>2</sup> an upper garment. Vulgarly <i>gownd</i> .	goun
Grace, <sup>2</sup> in <i>trade</i> , extension of payment.	grase
Graft, <sup>3</sup> to insert a branch. Properly <i>graft</i> .	graft
Grammar, <sup>2</sup> writing correctly. Impro. <i>grammer</i> .	grām-ur
Granary, <sup>2</sup> a corn storehouse. Cor. <i>grain-nur-re</i> .	grān-ur-o
Grand climacteric, <sup>2</sup> 631 year. The 7th, 21st, 35th, 49th, and 56th, are also critical.	kli-māk-tur-ik
Grass-plot, <sup>2</sup> a piece of short grass. ( <i>gras-plat</i> )	grās-plot
Grave, <sup>2</sup> a town in Brabant. ( <i>us spelt</i> )	garve
Grapes, <sup>2</sup> a fruit. There are 61 varieties.	grapes
Gravelines, <sup>2</sup> a French sea-port. ( <i>full</i> )	grav-lēen
Grecian, <sup>3</sup> belonging to Greece. ( <i>greshe-shun</i> )	grō-shun
Greet, <sup>5</sup> to salute. Has two opposite meanings.	grete
Grenadier, <sup>2</sup> a soldier. Formerly <i>granadier</i> .	gran-e-dēer

*Goal*. With *gaol*, and *jail* are very frequently substituted and exchanged.

*Gobelins*. Established by Louis XIV. for productions to embellish his palaces.

*Goblet*. Properly without a foot, that its contents may be cleared at a draught.

*Gold*. Its vulgarity originated with an orthoepist writing it as either *gold* or *gool*d.

First coined in England in the reign of *Cunobelin*, father of *Caractacus*.

*Gone*. Should be substituted for *went*, in the phrases *have*, *had*, or *having went*.

*God save the King*, is of doubtful origin, but was composed by Dr. Bull of the Chapel Royal, and first became popular through Dr. Aime, in the Irish rebellion of 1746.

*Golden age*. From the innocence of its manners, and simplicity of its food.

*Government*. "A misunderstanding between (the government and the Bank Directors.)"

*Goodman's Fields*. From one John Goodman, who, in Stowes' time, had a farm here.

*Good-natured*. (the French having no word for) are charged with the want of it.

*Grace*. In England, days of *grace* upon the falling due of a bill of exchange are 3; at Rome, 5; Rotterdam, 6; Paris, 10; Hamburgh, 12; and Antwerp, 11.

*Gravel*. Strewed in London, before a gateway, implies an entry to a livery stable.

*Greeks* (ancient) were great lovers of fish, still no mention is made of this in the *Iliad*. They used capital letters only, and were totally ignorant of punctuation.

*Greet*. Namely, to *rejoice* and to *complain*. Vide *Chaucer* and *Spenser*.

*Grand canal* of New York, extends 350 miles, and joins the Hudson River to Lake Erie.

*Graces*, are the daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome—Aglaia, Euphrosyne, & Thalia.

*Great Britain*, France, Germany, part of Austria & Prussia, are noted for learned men.

NOTE:—John O'Groat's house, in the Orkneys,—meaning, the extremities of Scotland.



- Gretna Green,<sup>2</sup> in Dumfries-sh. Prop. *Grainney*. grēt-na greno  
 Grievous,<sup>3</sup> afflictive, heavy. Vulg. *greev-yus*. grēev-us  
 Grits,<sup>2</sup> the coarse part of meal, sand. gritz  
 Groats,<sup>2</sup> oats without the hull. (*grouts*) grotes  
 Grig,<sup>2</sup> a small lively eel; merry fellow. grig  
 Grocery,<sup>2</sup> in America, a tea dealer's shop. grō-se-re  
 Groundsel,<sup>2</sup> a bird plant. Commonly *grun-sul*. grōwn-sel  
 Grog,<sup>2</sup> spirits and water: sailor's beverage. grog  
 Gross,<sup>3</sup> thick, bulky. Improperly called *gros*. grose  
 Grotesque,<sup>3</sup> comical, ridiculous, odd. (*full*) gro-tēsk  
 Group,<sup>2</sup> a cluster. Some spell its verb *groupe*. groop  
 Growth,<sup>2</sup> vegetation, product. (*groth*) grothe  
 Guaiacum,<sup>2</sup> a physic, wood. Written and called gwā.ya.kum  
*guaiacam*.  
 Guard,<sup>2</sup> a watch. Affectedly *ge-ard*. gard  
 Gudgeon,<sup>2</sup> a fish, bait; one deceived. gūd-jun  
 Guinea,<sup>2</sup> an English coin. First coined in 1673. gīn-ne  
 Gymnastic,<sup>3</sup> relating to athletic exercises. jīm-nās-tik  
 Gyves,<sup>2</sup> chains for the legs. Corruptly *geeves*. jives

## H.

- Halcyon,<sup>3</sup> peaceful, happy. (*hal-shun*.) hāl-she-un  
 Hades,<sup>2</sup> classical name for hell. (*haidz*) hā-dees  
 Haggler,<sup>2</sup> a slow bargainer; origin. of *higgler*. hāg-lur  
 Hallelujah,<sup>2</sup> "Praise God." Also *Allelujah*. hal-le-lōo-yah

*Gretna Green*. About four miles from *Longtown*, Cumberland. The services of its far-famed *parson tobaccoist*, are binding only in Scotland.

*Grits and Groats* are often confounded, both in writing and speaking.

*Grocer (tea-dealer)* Properly *grosser*, because applied to a dealer by the *gross*.

*Grub*. Formerly *grape*, now *milton-st*; at one time inhabited by writers of halfpenny ballads, penny histories, Old Bailey speeches, &c.; hence the epithet *Grub-street*, as applied to the productions of petty scribblers. The late Rev. W. Huntington's chapel in this street is now converted into the City Theatre.

*Grig*. Hence the saying, *Merry as a grig*. Not, as supposed, *crick (cricket)*.

*Grotius*. As related by Ezechiel, wrote in Greek the first sacred dramas.

*Grog*. Admiral Vernon first distributed spirits, diluted with water, to his crew: this gave umbrage; and as he generally wore an ancient program coat, they, in derision, nicknamed the new beverage *old grog*; hence its origin.

*Guard*. London singers are apt to take up its affectation.

*Guest*. A minor philologer, amongst his words *similar* in sound, classes it with *guess*.

*Guinea*. Because made of gold brought from the coast of *Guinea*.

*Gymnastic*. The *g* in this word is improperly pronounced hard, as in *gimlet*.

*Guernsey* and *Jersey* are the remnant of our anciently large dominions in France.

*Gypsum* (quarry of) near Paris, yields the fossils of unknown animals, found by *Cuvier*.

*H*. Has a breathing quality; but demands an effort of the breath on beginning words.

*Hale (hearty)* A certain philologer writes its verb *hale*, but pronounces it *hawl*.

*Halfpenny (ha-pen-e)* One writer accents it long, and sounds the *a* as in *half*.

*Haberdasher*. Originally arose from a nickname given to the German Jews, because offering their small wares with—*hab er dass, herr?* buy you this, sir?

*Hackney* coaches were first established in London 1625: were then 20, but 1200 now.

*Hallelujah* and *Amen*, were first introduced by Haggai the prophet, 584 years B. C.

Halloo, <sup>5</sup> to set on.	Also spelt <i>alloo</i> . hal-lu
Halser, <sup>2</sup> a ship's rope, less than a cable.	hāw-sur
Hamburgh, <sup>2</sup> a town on the Elbe.	hām-burg
Hamlet, <sup>2</sup> a small village that has no church.	hām-let
Hand, <sup>2</sup> part of the body, also 4 inches.	hand
Handy, <sup>3</sup> ready. Now out of fashion.	hān-de
Hank, <sup>2</sup> a skein of thread. So named by John	
<i>Hanks</i> , a celebrated Brabant manufacturer. hank	
Harangue, <sup>2</sup> an oration ; <sup>5</sup> to make a speech.	har-rāng
Haricot, <sup>2</sup> a ragout made of steaks & roots. ( <i>full</i> )	hār-re-ko
Harier, <sup>2</sup> a dog for hunting hares. Prop. <i>harrier</i> .	hār-re-ur
Harlequin, <sup>2</sup> a lively buffoon. ( <i>har-le-kwin</i> )	hār-le-kin
Harsh, <sup>3</sup> austere, rough. Vulgarly <i>hash</i>	harsh
Hat, <sup>2</sup> first worn by Charles 7th on enter. Rouen.	hat
Haugh, <sup>2</sup> low meadow. <i>Haw-haw</i> is a better word.	haw
Haulm, <sup>2</sup> the straw of pease, beans, &c. ( <i>full</i> )	hawm
Haunch, <sup>2</sup> the thigh, hip. Improperly <i>hawnsk</i> .	hansh
Haunt, <sup>2</sup> a place of resort. Vulgarly <i>hawnt</i> .	haunt
Hautboy <sup>2</sup> an instrument, strawberry. ( <i>hawboy</i> )	hō-boy
Hautgout, <sup>2</sup> any strong scent. Corruptly <i>full</i> .	ho-goō
Heard, <sup>6</sup> perceived by the ear. ( <i>he-urā &amp; hard</i> )	hurd
Hearse, <sup>2</sup> a carriage for the dead. Cor. <i>herse</i> .	hurse
Hearth, <sup>2</sup> place on which fire is made. ( <i>harth</i> )	hurth
Hebraist, <sup>2</sup> one skilled in Hebrew. ( <i>he-brā-ist</i> )	hēb-ra-ist

*Hallow*. Its participle in the Lord's prayer is improperly pronounced *hollow'd*.

*Hamster*. Species of rat whose heart, in winter beats 15, but summer 150 times a minute.

*Harpies*. Three monsters known by the names of Aello, Cereno, and Ocypete.

*Hanging out signs*, came from the Romans : abolished in England by George II.

*Haugh*. Lost for ages in such words as *Fitzhaugh* ; but the natural parent of *haw-haw*.

*Hamlets-tower* ; are those of Mile-End, Old and New Town, Old Ford, Bethnal Green, etc. and contain a population of 360,000 persons.

*Hainault Forest*, Essex, because stocked with deer from Hainault in the Netherlands.

*Hamburgh*. Sometimes written and called *hambro*. This word originated that of *hambug*, because, during continental wars, this city is the nucleus of false rumor and report. Its cathedral has regular stalls for the sale of books.

*Hammercloth*. The coachman's seat, is a supposed corruption of *hamper-cloth*.

*Ham* : beginning or ending the name of a place, means house, street, or village. *Hams* of Westphalia are esteemed the best : a *Westphalian* mile is 12,151 yards.

*Have* and *be* : by their aid the form of our verbs may be extended to 540 variations.

Impersonal verbs ; says a German philologer, give the first ideas of divinity.

*Handwriting*. The plural is seldom spoken or written correctly ; it being usually made *hand-writings*, instead of *hands-writing*.

*Harier*. The above amended orthography can alone sanction its present orthoepy.

*Haunt*. The *a* has the same sound as in *avnt*, not the broad one in *awl*.

*Hearse*. In some dictionaries spelt *hearse* or *herse*, without note or comment.

*Hebrew*. Its true pronunciation, according to Bishop Lowth, is now lost.

*Heart*. In dramatic appeals to the heart, both authors and performers apply *bosom* (breast) to the *hero*, when an unquestioned property of the *heroine*.

VULGARISMS :—*Hiz-zen* for *his* : it is also ungrammatically rejected for *their* in newspaper advertisements ; as,—“Any person will find this worthy of *their* (his) attention.” *Haeth-rug* and *harth-stone* for *hearth*, and what a *heft* for *weight*, are low ; as is *ivory* for *Highbury* barn, near Islington.



Heigh-ho, <sup>10</sup> denoting slight uneasiness.	bā ho
Height, <sup>2</sup> space upwards.	Commonly <i>hate</i> . hite
Heinous, <sup>3</sup> wicked. Ancient. <i>hainous</i> . Vul. <i>he-nus</i>	bā-nus
Heir, <sup>2</sup> he who inherits by law.	( <i>hare</i> ) are
Hemistic, <sup>2</sup> half a verse, or line in poetry.	hēm-is-tik
Hemorrhage, <sup>2</sup> a flux of the blood. ( <i>he-mōr-idj</i> )	hēm-or-ridj
Henry, <sup>2</sup> a Christian name. Com. <i>Hen-ur-re</i> .	hēn-re
Herdsman, <sup>2</sup> one who keeps herds.	hūrdz-man
Hereditary, <sup>3</sup> gained by inheritance. ( <i>herediture</i> )	he-rēd.et-tar-re
Hermetic seal, <sup>2</sup> closing a glass bottle.	hur mēt-ik sele
Heron, <sup>2</sup> a bird that feeds upon fish. Cor. <i>hern</i> .	hēr run
Hiccough, <sup>2</sup> a stomachic motion. Prop. <i>hīk-kof</i> .	hīk-up
Hideous, <sup>3</sup> horrible, dreadful, frightful.	hīd yus
Hieroglyphic, <sup>2</sup> an emblem, representation.	hi er-o-glīf-ik
Higgler, <sup>2</sup> a small dealer. Corrupt. of <i>haggler</i> .	hīg-lur
High, <sup>3</sup> elevated, proud, great.	hi
Highlander, <sup>2</sup> a mountain inhabitant. ( <i>heelundur</i> )	hī-land-ur
Hight, <sup>3</sup> called.	Confounded with <i>height</i> . hite
Highly-tighty, <sup>3</sup> giddy, thoughtless, airy, noisy.	hī-te tī-te
Hind, <sup>3</sup> contrary in position to the face.	hinde
Hobnob, <sup>7</sup> at random.	Corruption of <i>habnab</i> . hōb-nob
Hock, <sup>2</sup> old Rhenish wine.	hok
Hodge-podge, <sup>2</sup> a mixture.	Or <i>Hotch-potch</i> . hōdj-podj

*Height*. Milton has it *highth*, now a vulgarism : properly *height*, derived from *high*.

*Helena* (St.) In the S. Atlantic ocean, may be termed the *sea-inn* ; as it is here that shipping in their course to and from the Indies, refresh and take in water.

*Henry*. In its French means *rich lord*. *Higgledy-piggledy*, is a corruption of *higgle* : a low word.

*Here's ten*, should be *are ten* : but apostrophised words are exceptions to this rule.

*Heron*. Its corruption originated with a deceased lexicographer.

*Heigh-day* [*ha-da*] One of our solitary interjections : improp. spelt *hey-day* or *hay-day*.

*Hermetic seal*. The way this is done, is by heating the neck of the bottle, so that it may be ready to melt, then, with hot pincers, twisting it together.

*Hesiod's works* were writ on tables of lead, and Solon's laws cut on planks of wood.

*Hemistic*. There are many in Virgil's *Æneid*, but whether by design or not, is doubted.

*Hecate* [*hek-at*] a name of Diana. In Greek and Latin pronounced in three syllables.

*Hiccough*. Frequently written *hick up*.

*Hideous*. Has a low cockneyism of *ifus* : and a barbarism of *hide-yus*.

*Higgler*. Because in buying he's supposed to abate, or *bate* (not *beat*) down the price.

*High*. Applied to the Deity, is, in many parts of Scripture, printed *Most Highest* ; a flagrant violation of grammar. The highest inhabited spot is the farm house of Antisana, 3,800 feet above the plains of Quito, which are two miles above the level of the sea.

*Him*. With the pronouns *her*, *me*, and *thine*, are improperly used in the nominative ; as, *'tis him*, *'tis her*, *'tis me*, *'tis them* :—should be *he*, *she*, *I*, and *they*.

*Hind*. The *i* in this word is often mispronounced short, as in *tinn'd*.

*Hit*. Is applied, in Oxfordshire and adjoining counties, to a toss, throw, or fling.

*Hoang Ho*. At this place ends the Imperial Chinese Canal, 500 miles long, and here one-fifth broad.

*Hieroglyphic*. The character of the Chinese letters, of which they have 80,000.

*Hindoo*, will, on no account, draw water from the same well as a *mussulman*.

*History of Don Quixote* may be computed at a duration of 165 days.

Hodman, <sup>2</sup> a bricklayer's laborer.	hōd-mun
Hoeing, <sup>6</sup> cutting up. Impro. spelt <i>hoing</i> .	hō-ing
Hoggerel, <sup>2</sup> an ewe nearly 2 years old. ( <i>hog-rul</i> )	hōg gur-ul
Hogherd, <sup>2</sup> a keeper or feeder of hogs. ( <i>hog-urd</i> )	hog-hurd
Hogshead, <sup>2</sup> a measure. Vul. <i>hog-shed</i> & <i>hogs-ed</i>	hōgs-hed
Hoiden, <sup>2</sup> an awkward girl. Formerly <i>hoyden</i> .	hōid en
Holidam, <sup>2</sup> a blessed lady, the Virgin Mary.	hō-le-dam
Holiday, <sup>2</sup> a day set apart for rejoicing.	hōl-le-da
Holla, <sup>2</sup> a call to one at a distance. ( <i>hol-luh</i> )	hāl-lu
Holland, <sup>2</sup> the <i>United Provinces</i> , now a kingdom.	hōl lund
Holloo, <sup>5</sup> to shout to. Has divers spellings.	hul.lōo
Help, <sup>6</sup> now obsolete. The old participle of <i>help</i> .	holpe
Holpen, <sup>6</sup> now disused. Old participle of <i>help</i> .	hōlpe-un
Holyday, <sup>2</sup> an anniversary day in the church.	hō-le-da
Holly, <sup>2</sup> a shrub. Supposed corruption of <i>holy</i> .	hōl-le
Holy, <sup>3</sup> pious. Some interpret it differently.	hō le
Homage, <sup>2</sup> obeisance. Impro. called <i>om-age</i> .	hōm-idj
Homespun, <sup>3</sup> made at home, homely, coarse.	hōme-spun
Homestead, <sup>2</sup> the place of a house. ( <i>hum-sted</i> )	hōme.sted
Homicide, <sup>2</sup> murder, destruction. ( <i>hō-me-side</i> )	hōm-e-side
Homily, <sup>2</sup> a discourse, short sermon. ( <i>hom-le</i> )	hōm-i-le
Homonymy, <sup>2</sup> equivocation. Cor. <i>hōm-in-im-c</i> .	hō-mōn-e-me
Honest, <sup>3</sup> upright, just, sincere, true. ( <i>full</i> )	ōn-est
Honesty, <sup>2</sup> justice, truth, virtue, purity. ( <i>full</i> )	ōn-est.te
Honey, <sup>2</sup> made by <i>bees</i> ; there are 55 species.	hūn ne
Honeycomb, <sup>3</sup> full of little cells. ( <i>hun-ne-kum</i> )	hūn-ne.koomē

*Hoax*. The first, pretending her majesty's death, was by a wag in queen Ann's reign.  
*Hodman*. Also a Westminster scholar admitted into Christ Church College Oxford.

*Hoe*. I almost wonder how those who set the opinions of such men as Dr. Johnson at defiance, could let the orthography of this word escape them, seeing the way in which they handle others with this termination: but it should seem that the chief requisites for a letter-clipper of the present day are, not to be over anxious about authorities or analogy; accordingly, he gives himself little, if any, trouble about either.

*Hold*. Its pret. *held* is superseding that of *holden*, because too quaint and formal.

*Holiday* and *holyday*. Usually confounded, except in seats of learning.

*Holla*. Exhibits a perfect transformation of the vowels.

*Homily*. Many were prepared and printed, at the reformation, to be delivered in those Churches the ministers of which were supposed unable to make them.

*Honest* and *honor*. Londoners sound them *full*. Their mispronunciation of the letter *h*, equally prevails in the cities of Bath and Rochester, with many other places.

*Holleth*, in sacred writ and anciently; but modernly, and common conversation *holds*.

*Holland*, or *hollow* ground, from its multitudinous rabbit-holes. Its best part has been taken out of the *sea*; but is too marshy to bear the plough. Though surrounded by water, there is not a water mill in the country.

*Holy*. As Alymer bishop of London, 1569, who, on Sundays, *played bowls* in his palace.

*Homely*. Most words now ending with *ly*, anciently terminated in *like*.

*Hour*. In 1667, the hour for beginning theatricals was three in the afternoon.

*Holly*. Anciently and originally *holy-tree*, because dedicated to holy places.

*Hogshead*. Some derive it from *ogshood*, others again *Orcæ caput*, an *Ork's head*.



Honeydew, <sup>2</sup> a sweet dew found upon plants.	hūn.ne-dew
Honor, <sup>2</sup> esteem, dignity, glory, worth. ( <i>full</i> )	ōn-ur
Hord, <sup>2</sup> a treasury. The verb is <i>hoard</i> .	horde
Horizon, <sup>2</sup> the line that terminates the sight.	ho-rī-zun
Horn, <sup>2</sup> part of an ox or ram, an instrument,	horne
Horoscope, <sup>2</sup> a figure of the heavens. ( <i>horoskope</i> )	hōr.os.kope
Horrible, <sup>3</sup> dreadful, terrible, shocking.	hōr.re-bel
Horror, <sup>2</sup> terror. Has a corruption of <i>hor-ro</i> .	hōr-rur
Horse, <sup>2</sup> a quadruped. Barbarously <i>hos</i> .	horse
Horselaugh, <sup>2</sup> a violent, vulgar laugh. ( <i>hos-laf</i> )	hōrse.laf
Horse-shoe, <sup>2</sup> a shoe for horses. Vulg. <i>hos-shu</i> .	hōrse.shu
Hortulan, <sup>3</sup> belonging to a garden.	hōrt.yu lun
Hosier, <sup>2</sup> one who makes or sells hose.	hō-zhur
Hospital, <sup>2</sup> a place for sick persons.	hōs.pit-ul
Host, <sup>2</sup> landlord of an inn. Commonly <i>ost</i> .	hoste
Hostler, <sup>2</sup> manager of horses. Now written <i>ostler</i> .	os-lur
Hotel, <sup>2</sup> an inn. Form. written <i>hostel</i> . ( <i>hot-hel</i> )	ho.tēl
Hough, <sup>2</sup> the lower part of the thigh.	hok
Hourly, <sup>3</sup> done every hour, frequent. ( <i>full</i> )	ōūr.le
Household, <sup>2</sup> a family, house. Cor. <i>how-shold</i> .	hōūse.hold
Housewife, <sup>2</sup> a good mistress of a house. ( <i>full</i> )	hūz.if
Housewifery, <sup>2</sup> domestic frugality. ( <i>full</i> )	hūz.if.re
Hover, <sup>5</sup> to hang over head, fly. ( <i>hō-ver</i> )	hōv.vur

*Honor* [crosses of] Since the restoration, no less than 32,231 have been distributed in France. Note. In the word *honor*, as before explained, the *u* is now discarded.

*Hord*. Also a space in the street boarded off against houses building or repairing, to enclose bricks, mortar, and other necessary materials.

*Horizon*. Sometimes, but improperly, accented on the first syllable.

*Horn*. Blowing horns, as *French horns*, because anciently made of *horn*.

*Horrible*. Frequently, through carelessness, pronounced as if written *horrible*.

*Horse*. Term, also, of a day-race to a prisoner in the King's Bench, for permission to go out. And formerly designated a lottery ticket, sent or lent out on speculation. Horses and carriages attending on His Majesty, are exempt from toll.

*Hospital*. It is customary to write, speak of, and direct to—'The hospital of St. Luke's;' 'The church of St. Paul's;' should be, St. Luke's hospital, St. Paul's church.

*Hover*. Sometimes pronounced as if rhymed with *cover*.

*Hough*. Frequently metamorphosed into *huf* or *how*.

*Household-days*. Are the four solemn festivals of Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and All-Saints, when the King, after Divine Service, makes offerings to God.

*House of Assembly*. Upper Canada, consists of an upper and lower house; this 52, & that 30 members. Their session is in the winter, and generally lasts about three months.

*Housewife*. Public speakers, on account of the subject, pronounce this word *full* in Gray's beautiful Elegy,—

"Or busy *housewife* ply her evening care."

*Huswife* is improper. The Elegy in question is thought to have been written either in the village dormitory of Granchester, distant two miles from Cambridge; or in that of Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, the burial-place of our poet.

*Hops*. 46,727 acres are cultivated in England. First used about the year 1600.

*Horatii*, *Curiatii*. Properly *ho-ra-she-i*, *cu-re-a-she-i*; corrup. *ho-ra-ti* and *cu-ra-ti*.

*Horæ*. The three daughters of Jupiter and Themis, called Eunomia, Dice, and Irene.

*Horse's tongue*: often sold for a bullock's; but this is *rough* and that *smooth*.

*House* [pious] Glastonbury Abbey had 500 monks, 500 servants, and genrly 500 visitors.

However, <sup>7</sup> at all events.	Barb. <i>howsomever</i> . hou-ēv-ur
Howitzer, <sup>2</sup> a kind of bomb.	( <i>ho-it-zur</i> ) hōw-it-zur
Howling, <sup>2</sup> an Hibernian lament at funerals.	hōwl-ing
Hubbub, <sup>2</sup> a tumult.	Commonly <i>hoo-bub</i> . hūb.bub
Huckaback, <sup>2</sup> linen with raised figures on it.	hūk-a-bak
Hucklebone, <sup>2</sup> a bone called the hip bone.	hūk-el.bone
Hue, <sup>2</sup> a color, dye, clamour, great noise.	hew
Humbles, <sup>2</sup> the entrails of a deer.	hūm.bulz
Hummums, <sup>2</sup> baths in Covent Garden.	hūm-ums
Humorist, <sup>2</sup> one who gratifies his own humor.	hēw-mo-risť
Humorous, <sup>3</sup> jocular.	Improperly <i>humorsome</i> . hēw-mur-us
Hundred, <sup>2</sup> the division of a county.	( <i>hundurd</i> ) hūn-dred
Hussar, <sup>2</sup> a Polish and Hungarian horse-soldier.	hu-zār
Hussy, <sup>2</sup> a sorry, bad woman, kind of bag.	hūz-ze
Hustings, <sup>2</sup> a court, place of election.	hūst-ings
Hustle, <sup>5</sup> to shake together.	hūs-el
Hutch, <sup>2</sup> a corn chest, rabbit box, trap.	hutsh
Hyacinth, <sup>2</sup> a flower : 17 species : precious stone.	hī-a-sinth
Hyades, <sup>2</sup> rainy stars.	Corruptly <i>hi-aids</i> . hī-a-dees
Hydra, <sup>2</sup> a serpent feigned to have fifty heads.	hī-dra
Hydrocele, <sup>3</sup> a rupture.	Properly <i>hi-drō-se-le</i> . hī-dro-sele
Hydrographer, <sup>2</sup> one who draws maps of the sea.	hi-drōg-ra-fur
Hydrography, <sup>2</sup> a description of the seas.	hi-drōg-ra-fe
Hydrophobia, <sup>2</sup> a dread of water, canine madness.	hi-dro-fō-be-a
Hydrotic, <sup>2</sup> what purges off water or phlegm.	hi-drōt-ik

*However*. Is transformed by the vulgar into *howsomdever*.

*Howling*. Not peculiar to the Irish, but observed by many ancient nations.

*Hum*. Vulgarly applied in the same sense as the word *bamboozle*.

*Hummums*. A corruption from *hammum*, Arabic for *bath*. The first hot bath in England was established in Bagno Court, Newgate street. Invented by *Medeæ*.

*Humorist*. Improperly used for a jocular person. Title of a society of learned men at Rome, established by Paul Mancini; and of another at Cartona, in Italy.

*Hundred*. Because anciently obliged to furnish *one hundred* men, completely accoutred, in time of war: first divided by king Alfred. Has a corrupt orthoepy.

*Hussar*. From the *huzza*, or shout, they originally made at the first onset.

*Hustings*. From a Saxon word, implying a house, hall, or place for pleading.

*Huswife*. Has two opposite meanings; the noun is a *bad*, but the verb *good* manager.

*Husband*. In London, his wife may *trade*, and even *fail* therein, without inculpating him.

*Hugunots*. Protestants, so called, 1560, from a German word, implying *allied by oath*.

*Hurricane winds* travel at the rate of 100, but gentle ones 4 miles only an hour.

*Huers*. Iceland fountains which eject scalding water 94 feet high and 30 in diameter.

*Hudson river*, America, discovered by an English captain of that name in 1608.

*Hypocrene* (now *hip*) Usually in three, but properly pronounced in four syllables.

*Hydrophobia*. From *phobos* to fear, and *udor* water: the cause and cure are a mystery.

*Hyades*. Likewise spelt *hyads*, and corrupted into *hiads*.

*Hydra*. This was killed by Hercules at Lerna Marsh, near Peloponnesus.

*Hydrocele*. Final *e*, being Greek, should form a clear syllable in pronunciation.

*Hydrophobia*. Several orthoepists, against all usage, throw the stress upon *bi*.

*Hydrostatics*. Weighing fluids. First taught by Archimedes, 200 years B. C.



- Hyena,<sup>2</sup> a fierce animal like a wolf. (*hi-en-na*) hi-ē-na  
 Hym,<sup>2</sup> a very fierce kind of dog. him  
 Hymeneal,<sup>2</sup> a marriage song. Cor. *hy-mēn-yul*. hi-men-ē-ul  
 Hymn,<sup>2</sup> a divine song; <sup>5</sup> to praise. him  
 Hyp,<sup>5</sup> to dispirit. Usually written *hip*. hip  
 Hyperbole,<sup>2</sup> an exaggeration. (*hap-ur-bole*) hi-pēr-bo-le  
 Hyperbolic,<sup>3</sup> exaggerating. (*hap-ur-bo-le-kul*) hi-per-bāl-e-kul  
 Hypercritic,<sup>2</sup> a captious critic. Prior uses *hyper*. hi-pur-krit-ik  
 Hyphen,<sup>2</sup> this mark (-). hī-fun  
 Hypochondriac,<sup>2</sup> one who is melancholy. hi-po-kōn-dri-ak  
 Hypotenuse,<sup>2</sup> the subtense: some *hypothense*. hi-pōt-en-oose  
 Hypothesis,<sup>2</sup> a system formed upon supposition. hi-pōth-e-sis  
 Hyrst,<sup>2</sup> a wood, a thicket. Spelt also *hirst*. hurst  
 Hyssop,<sup>2</sup> a purgative herb. Some call it *hizzup*. hīs-sup

## I

- Iambic,<sup>2</sup> a long and short syllable. (*yam-bik*) i-ām-bik  
 Ichor,<sup>2</sup> a thin sharp humor. Corrupt. *ik-kor*. i-kor  
 Ichorous,<sup>3</sup> sharp, thin, watery. (*i-kōre-us*) ik o-rus  
 Icicle,<sup>2</sup> dripping water frozen. Vulg. *iz-ze-kul*. i-sik-el  
 Ides,<sup>2</sup> the 15th day of March, May, July, and Oct., and the 13th of other months. (*i-decs*) ides  
 Idiom,<sup>2</sup> a particular kind of speech. (*idj-hyam*) id-e-um  
 Idumea,<sup>2</sup> (anciently Edom) a territory of Asia. i-dēw-me-a  
 Idyl,<sup>2</sup> a short pastoral poem. (*i-dul*) ide-ul  
 Ignobly,<sup>7</sup> meanly, vilely. Improperly *ig-no-ble*. ig-nō-ble  
 Ignominy,<sup>2</sup> disgrace, reproach. (*ig-nem-i-ne*) ig-nom in-e  
 Iliad,<sup>2</sup> an heroic poem written by Homer. il-yud  
 Illinois,<sup>2</sup> one of the U. S. admitted in 1818. il-le-nōy

*Hyena*. Also called *hyen*, and formerly written *Hyena*.

*Hyperbole*. Vulgarised *hip-per-hole*; and accented, by Dr. Johnson, on *hyp*.

*Hypotenuse*. Pythagoras solving the celebrated problem to which this has reference, thereupon sacrificed, in his joy, a hecatomb to the muses. Is mis-accented.

*Hyssop*. Others, as inaccurately, place a negative stress upon *y*.

*Hypothecate*. Is to pledge a ship or cargo, in distress at sea, for necessities.

*I* has but two sounds, which are shown in *gine* and *wine*. It anciently represented *I* and *J*; as it did also the affirmatives *aye* and *yes*, still to be seen in some old plays. Its oblique case, *me*, is sometimes improperly substituted for the nominative. When *i* or *y* ends a syllable after the accent, it is sounded like *e*.

*Iambics*. First invented by Archilocus, 686 years before the christian era. Free and satirical verses are also called iambics, from the unrestrained jocularly and stories of Iambe, a servant maid of the queen of Eleusis.

*Idyl*. Has an erroneous pronunciation, in which the *i* is shortened, as in *idiot*, in place of lengthening it, as in *idle*. Note. *ideur* for *idea* is a Londonism.

*Ignominy*. Sometimes most improperly accented on the second syllable.

*Iliad*. Homer flourished 907 years before Christ, and subsisted upon charity, although after his death, many cities contended for the honor of his birth.

'*I guess*.' We used in 1620, and Milton latterly; hence it is clearly non-American.

*Illinois*. Remarkable for its extensive prairies: its soil is rich and fertile.



Imbecile, <sup>5</sup> to weaken, lessen.	( <i>em-bez-zle</i> )	im-be sēel
Imbosom, <sup>5</sup> to hold in the bosom.	( <i>im-buz-zum</i> )	im-bōo-zum
Imbrue, <sup>5</sup> to steep, soak, moisten.		im-brēw
Immediate, <sup>3</sup> instant, acting by itself.		im-mē-de-ate
Impark, <sup>5</sup> to enclose for, or make, a park.		em-pārk
Import, <sup>2</sup> a thing imported, meaning.	( <i>im-port</i> )	im-port
Impost, <sup>2</sup> a revenue, toll, tax, custom.		im-post
Impress, <sup>2</sup> in war, forcing seamen into service.		im-pres
Impropriation, <sup>2</sup> church lands in lay hands.		im-prō-pre-ā-shun
Improvement, <sup>2</sup> edification, advancement.		im-prōve-ment
Impudent, <sup>3</sup> shameless. Barbarously <i>imperent</i> .		im-pew-dent
Impugn, <sup>5</sup> to attack, oppose, disprove.		im-pūne
Inadequacy, <sup>2</sup> unequal to some purpose.		in-ād-e-kwa-se
Inamorato, <sup>2</sup> an amorous person. Vul. <i>inamorto</i> .		in-a-mo-rā-to
Inauspicious, <sup>3</sup> unfortunate.		in-aw-spīsh-shus
Incapacitate, <sup>5</sup> to disable. Barbur. <i>incapaciale</i> .		in-ka-pās-e-tate
Incautious, <sup>3</sup> unwary, negligent, careless.		in-kāw-shus
Inchoate, <sup>5</sup> to begin. Usually <i>in-ko-ate</i> .		in-ko-ate
Inchoation, <sup>2</sup> act of beginning.	( <i>in-kō-āish-un</i> )	in-ko-ā-shun
Inclinatory, <sup>3</sup> quality of inclining.	( <i>inklinaire</i> )	in-klīn-a-tor-re
Incog, <sup>2</sup> in concealment. Also spelt <i>incognito</i> .		in-kōg
Incredible, <sup>3</sup> not to be believed.	( <i>incredible</i> )	in-krēd-e-bel
Incomparable, <sup>3</sup> excellent.	( <i>inkompāurable</i> )	in-kōm-pur-a-ble
Incomparably, <sup>7</sup> unequalled.	( <i>inkompāreably</i> )	in-kōm-par-a-ble
Incorpse, <sup>5</sup> to form into a body, unite.		in-kōrps

*Immediate*. Often pronounced, with its compounds, as if written *im-me-je-ate*.

*Import*. Formerly accented like the verb.

*Impark*. Woodstock was the first park in England, which continued for ages the residence of our Kings. When Elizabeth queen of Robert Bruce was imprisoned in this county, (1314) she was allowed 1*l.* per week, to support herself and family.

*Impost*. The breakfasts of the English pay to the revenue *eight millions* a year.

*Improvement*. Borderers from the North call it *im prar-ment*.

*In*. Is placed before countries and large towns; as, "She resides in England, in London, &c." Should be rejected from the Universal Prayer; as, "Thy will be done *in* (on) earth." After the same manner, *at* is placed before villages and hamlets; as, "She resides at Vauxhall, Mile end, &c." Ought to be substituted by *in*, *in*—"He died *at* (*in*) his house at Putney."

*Inadequacy*. Originated in Parliament, and but recently introduced to a dictionary.

*Incomparable*. Often *in-kom-pa-ra-bel*; which puzzles natives and foreigners.

*Indecent*. I regret that words of this character, are to be found in our dictionaries.

*In London*, publicans pots are inspected by *ale-conners*: there are 4 chosen by the city.

*Incumbents* of 12*l.* in 1558, were allowed to carry on some trade. There are 3719 incumbents non-resident; also 3845 impropriations in all England. Importation of foreign eggs are 60 millions a year, paying 10*d.* per 12*s* duty. Whilst the books imported last 10 years, paid a duty of 13,190*l.* annually.

*Impugn*. Some speakers, regretting the omission, manage to give it a dash of the *g*.

*Impress*. Sea-apprentices under 18, are exempt: landmen, in merchant service, for 2 years.

NOTE — *In* course for *of* course is very common, but most improper

Indecorous, <sup>2</sup> indecent.	Usually <i>in-dēk-ur-us</i> .	<i>in-de-kō-rus</i>
Indelible, <sup>3</sup> not to be blotted out.	( <i>in-dē-le-bel</i> )	<i>in-dēl-e-ble</i>
Indenture, <sup>2</sup> a covenant or deed.	( <i>in-dēn-tshure</i> )	<i>in-dēn-tshur</i>
Indian, <sup>2</sup> a native of India.	Vul. called <i>in-jun</i> .	<i>in-de-un</i>
Indian-rubber, <sup>2</sup> Ex. the Brazilian tree <i>hevē</i> .		<i>in-de-yun</i>
Indign, <sup>3</sup> unworthy, undeserving.		<i>in-dīne</i>
Indraught, <sup>2</sup> a passage inward.	Cor. <i>in-drout</i> .	<i>in-drāft</i>
Indubious, <sup>3</sup> not doubtful.	( <i>in-dube-ur-us</i> )	<i>in-dūbe-yus</i>
Industry, <sup>2</sup> diligence.	Improperly on <i>dus</i> .	<i>in-dus-tre</i>
Inebriation, <sup>2</sup> drunkenness, intoxication.		<i>in-e-bre-ā-shun</i>
Ineye, <sup>5</sup> to inoculate, insert a bud, ingraft.		<i>in-i</i>
Infanta, <sup>2</sup> a royal princess of Spain or Portugal.		<i>in-fān.ta</i>
Infantine, <sup>3</sup> suitable to an infant.	Or <i>infantile</i> .	<i>in-fan-tine</i>
Infatuate, <sup>5</sup> to strike with folly.	( <i>infatshyuate</i> )	<i>in-fāt.yew.ate</i>
Infectious, <sup>3</sup> contagious, tainting.		<i>in-fēk-shus</i>
Inferior, <sup>3</sup> lower in place or station.	( <i>in-fer-yur</i> )	<i>in-fēar-yur</i>
Infirmity, <sup>2</sup> a residence of the sick.	( <i>in-firm-re</i> )	<i>in-fūrm-er-re</i>
Inflation, <sup>2</sup> a swelling, or swelled state.		<i>in flā-shun</i>
Ingenious, <sup>3</sup> possessed of genius.	( <i>in-je-nus</i> )	<i>in-jē-ne-us</i>
Ingenuous, <sup>3</sup> open, candid.	Corruptly <i>in-je-nus</i> .	<i>in-jēn-yew.us</i>
Inimical, <sup>3</sup> hostile.	Mispronounced <i>in-e-mī-kul</i> .	<i>in-īm-e-kul</i>
Innumerable, <sup>3</sup> vast.	Corrupted <i>innumberable</i> .	<i>in-nū-mer-a-ble</i>
Inquire, <sup>5</sup> to ask, seek out, search.	( <i>Enquire</i> )	<i>in-kwīre</i>
Inscription, <sup>2</sup> a title written upon any thing.		<i>in-skrīp-shun</i>

*Indecorous.* Authorities for the two pronunciations are about divided.

*Indelible.* If we follow its etymology, should be written *indeleble*.

*Indenture.* Because *indented* on the top margin, without which it would be void.

*Indorsce*, on an acceptance, is *exempt*, if *non-presented*, when due, but not the acceptor.

*Infantine* and *Infantile*. This last, being the newer word, is more fashionable.

*Ingenious* and *Ingenuous*. Commonly confounded both in writing and speaking.

*Inimical*. Is wrongly accented. Originated in Parliament thirty years since.

*Inn*. Difference of situation makes difference of meaning; hence *inn* temperance is very like *intemperance*. Innkeeper's are responsible for their guest's property.

*Inquire*. Dr. Johnson spells it thus, and yet leaves *entire* untouched.

*Inscription*. The accuracy of that one upon the monument, our grand historical pillar, recently obliterated, is thus handled by Pope, in Sir Balaam.

"Where London's column pointing to the skies,  
Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies."

But the poet being himself a Catholic, accounts in some measure for such opinion, exclusive of the present rage for questioning the integrity of our earlier historians.

*India-rubber*. Commonly so called, from its facility of rubbing out pencil marks on paper: properly *Caoutchouc*. Introduced by Sir Joseph Banks, from Guaina, S. America. Also called *fungus*; and latterly applied to making shoes, air cushions, beds, and all elastic materials. From a small shipment, is now become an article of considerable commerce. None can pass into India unless permitted by the East India company.

*Indigo* grows abundantly in Florida, where it attains the height of 8 feet.

*Indian hay*, growing in their marshes, can be found only by the natives. Their language (*chipewa*) requires 24 words to express our 3 only, of *the Lord's prayer*. There are about 100,000 in the United States, and 300,000 in their territories.

Indian ink of China, as the Roman, comes from a black fluid in the Cuttle fish. A spurious sort is made here, by the Jews. The best, on breaking, is smooth and glossy.

*Insolvent court* (the) has paid *ten million* of debt with a *farthing* only in the *pound*!

Instead, <sup>7</sup> in the room of.	Corruptly <i>instid.</i> in-stēd
Insuperable, <sup>3</sup> invincible.	Erro. <i>inshuperable.</i> in-sōo.pur-a-bel
Integer, <sup>2</sup> the whole of any thing.	( <i>in-tē-gur</i> ) in-te.jer
Intenible, <sup>3</sup> that cannot hold.	Prop. <i>intenable.</i> in-tēn-i bel
Interesting, <sup>3</sup> pleasing.	( <i>int-risting</i> ) in-ter.ēst-ing
Interference, <sup>2</sup> mediation.	Improper. on <i>ter.</i> in-ter.fē-rence
Intoxicated, <sup>3</sup> drunk.	( <i>intossiated &amp; tossecated</i> ) in-tōks.e-ka-ted
Intrigue, <sup>2</sup> a scheme, secret correspondence.	in-trēeg
Intrinsical, <sup>3</sup> inward, real, solid, genuine.	in-trīn.se-kal
Intrusive, <sup>3</sup> apt to intrude, encroaching.	in-trōo.siv
Invalid, <sup>3</sup> weak, of no force or weight.	in-vāl.id
Invalid, <sup>2</sup> one disabled by sickness.	( <i>in-vāl-id</i> ) in.va.lēde
Inveigh, <sup>5</sup> to rail at, declare against.	in-vā
Invidious, <sup>3</sup> envious, malignant.	( <i>in-vidzh-yus</i> ) in-vīd.yus
Inwardly, <sup>3</sup> secretly. also <i>inly</i> .	( <i>in-urd-le</i> ) in-wurd.lē
Iota, <sup>2</sup> a point, a tittle, Greek letter.	( <i>i-ot-tah</i> ) i.ō.ta
Ireland's Eye, <sup>2</sup> island near Dublin harbor.	ire.lunds-ī
Irk, <sup>5</sup> to vex.	From the Islandic <i>yrk</i> , work. urk
Iron, <sup>2</sup> a common useful metal.	( <i>ire-run</i> ) ī-urn
Ironical, <sup>3</sup> sneering.	Barbarised <i>ire-ūn-e-kul.</i> i.rōn.e-kul
Irrelevant, <sup>3</sup> inapplicable.	( <i>irrēvelant</i> ) ir-rēl e-vent
Irremediable, <sup>3</sup> incurable.	( <i>ir-rēm-ed-a-bel</i> ) ir-re.mēd.ye-a-bil
Irreparably, <sup>7</sup> beyond recovery.	( <i>irrepairably</i> ) ir-rēp.ur-a-ble
Irrision, <sup>2</sup> the act of laughing at another.	ir-rīzh-shun
Is, the third person singular.	iz

*Integer.* Its corruption is sometimes, through carelessness, admitted into schools.

*Interest.* Some provincials give it an orthoepy approaching to *en-trust*.

*Intrinsical.* According to etymology, should be written *intrinseeal*.

*Intrusive.* Is, comparatively, a new word in our dictionaries.

*Invidious.* Also pronounced *in-vid-e-us*, or *in-vid-je us*.

*Iota.* Is now supplied by its abbreviation *jot*.

*I. O. U.* An abbreviation for *I owe you*. A security binding on the party giving it, but not negotiable. It is recognised in our courts of law.

*Irrelevant.* Originated in Parliament, some thirty-five years since.

*Ireland.* Yields to our clergy 1,785,000 annually. Estimated returns of her landed property are 12,715,578*l.* Has 5 million acres of waste lands, lying 293 feet above the level of the sea. Her population, 1672, was 1,100,000, but in the census of 1821.—6,801,827: her rural one is the densest in Europe. In 432 St. Patrick introduced Latin, and for four centuries after, learning, which languished in all other countries, flourished in this. Note. The copper in 20*s.* of Irish halfpence, is worth but 7*s.* 9*d.*

*Iron bridge*; originated here: our first one is over the Severn, Coalbrook Dale, Salop.

*Is.* "The wages of sin is death," Rom. vi. 23. This sort of sentence, though an exception, has done much to engender a perpetual hostility against the purity of our language. Note. Wages, in some situations, has no plural.

*Invite.* Also an Irish substitute for invitation, as, 'I got an invite to dinner.'

*In wills* conveying lands, 3 witnesses are required, but 2 only if *personal* property.

*Insects.* The amount of known British insects, from the last census, is 10,012.

*Intrinsic* value of our shillings and sixpences; these 3½*d.* those 7½*d.* each.

*Interval* (*in-terval*) One only of our orthoepists places the emphasis on *ter*.



Isabella color, <sup>2</sup> resembling dirty linen.	iz-a-bēl-ah
Island, <sup>2</sup> land surrounded by water.	( <i>full</i> ) i-land
Islet-hole, <sup>2</sup> a small hole worked with silk, &c.	i-lit-hole
Ism, <sup>2</sup> badness of speech or writing. An adjunct.	iz-em
Issue, <sup>2</sup> an event; <sup>5</sup> to send out.	ish-shu
Isthmus, <sup>2</sup> a neck or jut of land.	( <i>full</i> ) ist-mus
Ivory, <sup>2</sup> the tooth of the elephant.	( <i>ive-re</i> ) i-vur-re

J.

Jacobite, <sup>2</sup> a partizan or adherent of James II.	jāk-o-bite
Jalap, <sup>2</sup> a purgative root.	Vulgarly <i>jollop</i> . jāl-lup
Jaundice, <sup>2</sup> a diseased liver.	Corruptly <i>jandus</i> . jāwn-dis
Jaunt, <sup>5</sup> to walk or travel about.	( <i>jaunt</i> ) jant
Jenet, <sup>2</sup> a Spanish horse.	Spelt also <i>genet</i> . jēn-net
Jenneting, <sup>2</sup> an early apple.	Or <i>john-apple</i> . jōn-et-in
Jeopard, <sup>5</sup> to put in danger, hazard.	( <i>jop-urd</i> ) jēp-purd
Jeopardy, <sup>2</sup> danger, peril.	Barbarously <i>jopurde</i> . jēp-ur-de
Jersey, <sup>2</sup> an island on the coast of Normandy.	jēr-ze
Jessamine, <sup>2</sup> a fragrant shrub.	Often <i>jasmine</i> . jēs-sa-min
Jetsam, <sup>2</sup> goods from shipwreck.	Also <i>jetson</i> . jēt-sum
Jigger, <sup>2</sup> a species of flea.	Properly <i>chigre</i> . jīg-ur
Job, <sup>2</sup> chance work; also a name, then <i>jobe</i> .	job

*Isabella color.* From a Spanish princess, by name Isabella, who vowed not to change her linen till Ostend was taken by her troops. It held out a long time, when her subjects unwilling to call her linen *dirty*, named it *isabella color*.

*Islet.* Also a small island; an *islet-hole* is commonly called *oil-it hole*.

*Isthmus.* A late orthoepist spells it *ismus*.

*Italic.* A word thus printed in our bible, denotes that it is not to be found in the original, but has been added to clear up the passage. The one ordered by James I, and printed 1611, took fifty-four learned men three years in translating.

*Italian catacombs.* Vast subterranean tombs of the ancients, in *via Appia*, 3 leagues from Rome.

*Israel.* (*iz-ra-el*) with *Repha-el*, should be pronounced in three syllables. The Israelites or Jews, were banished England by Edward I, but re-admitted by Oliver Cromwell.

*Isleworth.* Properly *ile wurth*, but has a wide-spread barbarism of *i-zul-wurth*.

*J:* or *jod* consonant: anciently stood for *i* and *j*: before vowels has the soft sound of *g*: is used where *g* hard would be improper, as *gack*, *gain*, instead of *jack* and *join*.

*Jail.* Spelt *jail* or *gaol*, but the former has a preference. Upwards of 86,079 prisoners passed through those of England and Wales during the last year.

*Jalap.* So named from *Xalapa*, a Mexican town, near which it grows abundantly.

*Jews.* Came to England in 1079. That part of the city named *Jewin* street, was assigned as their burial-place, which, in 1690, was the only one they had in all England: they have now *six*. Anciently when executed in France, a Jew was hung between two dead dogs. In Germany he is allowed to marry *thirteen* times, but no *more*. Known by a yellow cap at Lucca, and an orange one in Paris.

*Jew's harp.* Supposed, by some, to be *jaw's harp* softened down.

*Jack Robinson*, comes from this line in an old poet, "As tys to saye *Jack!* robys on."

*Jenneting* with market *savans*, but its proper name is *juncating*.

*Jacob.* I saw a gentleman in America write it without one of its proper letters, *gegup!*

*Job*, [he lived 140 years after his misfortunes] is the oldest book in the world.

*Jesuits.* Their number amounts to 22,787, of which, 11,000 are priests.

*Jewels.* The late countess of Huntingdon sold hers to build a chapel at Brighton.

*Japan* [In] and China, agriculture, they say, is better understood than among us.

*Jigger.* A small dangerous insect in hot climates: it sometimes occasions even death.

- Jocular,<sup>3</sup> merry, waggish, droll. (*joke-yu-lur*) jōk-yew-lur  
 Joiner,<sup>2</sup> a person who joins wood. (*ji-mur*) jōin-ur  
 Jointly,<sup>7</sup> together, not separately. (*jint-le*) jōint-le  
 Jointure,<sup>2</sup> a wife's property. Corruptly *jint-ur*. jōin-tshare  
 Jonquille,<sup>2</sup> the daffodil. Vulgarly *full*. jōn-kil  
 Jostle,<sup>5</sup> to run against, push. (*jōz-zul*) jōs-sel  
 Jovial,<sup>3</sup> jolly, merry, airy, gay. (*jol-vul*) jōve-yul  
 Jowl,<sup>2</sup> the cheek, head of a fish. (*joul*) jole  
 Julep,<sup>2</sup> a liquid medicine. Spelt also *julap*. jēwl-lup  
 Jurat,<sup>2</sup> a corporate, or borough magistrate. jēw-rat

## K.

- Kabosh,<sup>2</sup> a ship's kitchen upon deck. ka-bōosh  
 Kebers,<sup>2</sup> a sect at *Ispahan* in *Persia*. kō-burs  
 Kecks,<sup>2</sup> dry stalks : or *hecksy*. Also *kek*. (*kix*) keks  
 Keelhale,<sup>5</sup> to drag under the keel. (*keel-hawl*) kēl-hail  
 Kelson,<sup>2</sup> the wood next the keel. kēl-son  
 Kennel,<sup>2</sup> a house for dogs. Vulgarly *kinneel*. kēn-nel  
 Kerchief,<sup>2</sup> a cloth used in dressing the head. kūr-cheſe  
 Kern,<sup>2</sup> an Irish foot-soldier or boor. (*karn*) kurn  
 Kersey,<sup>2</sup> a coarse woollen stuff. (*kez-ze*) kūr-ze

*Jonquille*. Likewise written *jonquil*. Sometimes spelt *jonquil* (jon-kil.)

*Judge*. Salary of Chief Justice or Judge of the King's Bench, 1466, was 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* modern money: now 10,000*l.* a year, which exceeds the official income of the United States whole supreme court. In time of King Edgar, the word *alderman* denoted a *judge*.

*Julep*. This compound is mistaken for the root.

*Justices in Eyre*, are those who journey from place to place to hold assizes; the antiquity of which may be gleaned from 1st Samuel, c. 7, v. 16. Appointed 1076.

*Juries*, are of three kinds—Grand, Petty, and Special. The first consists of twenty-four substantial men—the next of twelve only in criminal and civil cases—and the last are selected from freeholders and gentlemen of consideration.

*Juggle*. To substitute it for a *push*, *shake*, or *move*, is considered vulgar.

*Jockey* (a horse rider). His *fee* upon a race is 5*l.* when he wins, and 3*l.* if he lose.

*Jonson's Bobadil*, is taken from a vain glorious captain in the duke of Alva's army.

*Journey* (a day's). In the Scriptures, is 33 miles, and a Sabbath day's 730 paces.

*K* has but one sound and is mute if following *c* at the end of a word. Is the sound of *ch* in *drachma* (*drakma*), but not in *drachm* (*dram*). Many persons write a double one thus,—a double *kk*,—thereby quadrupling the number. Note. In words of one syllable *k*, though preceded by *c*, is constantly retained.

*Kebers*. When one dies, the body is propped against a wall: if a raven pick out the right eye, the soul is considered *safe*; but if the *left*, it is pronounced lost.

*Kelson*. In some parts of the west of England it is still pronounced *hecksen*.

*Kerchief*. Fancifully supposed by some to be an abbreviation of *neckerchief*.

COCKNEYISM:—"That's *Singin* (St. John's) Street." Pope in the following quotation, evidently avails himself of the poetic license,

"Awake, my *St. John* (*Sin-jun*), leave all meaner things  
 To low ambition and the pride of Kings,"—

VULGARISMS:—*Kep*, *kag*, *katsh*, & *kinneel*, for *kept*, *keg*, *ketch*, & *kennel*, a watercourse.

REMARK:—" 'Tis all in a *jometry*," a word not to be found in our Lexicons. It is meant for an article of furniture in the last stage of decay, or a piece of needle-work with much complicated awkwardness in it.

Kettle, <sup>2</sup> a vessel for boiling water.	kēt-tul
Key, <sup>2</sup> an instrument to open a lock.	ke
Kickshaw, <sup>2</sup> an odd dish. From <i>quelquechon</i> .	kīk-shaw
Kicksy-wickey, <sup>2</sup> a word of disdain.	kīd-e-wīx-o
Kiln, <sup>2</sup> for bricks, &c. Anciently spelt <i>kill</i> .	kil
Kimbo, <sup>3</sup> crooked, bent, arched.	kīm-bo
Kind, <sup>3</sup> benevolent. Affectedly called <i>keind</i> .	kindo
Kirk, <sup>2</sup> a church; the church of Scotland.	kurk
Kirtle, <sup>2</sup> an upper garment. ( <i>kur-dul</i> )	kūr-tul
Kitchen, <sup>2</sup> a room used for domestic purposes.	kītsh-en
Knab, <sup>5</sup> to gnaw. Also a low word for <i>catch</i> .	nab
Knaggy, <sup>3</sup> knotty. Impropr. written with one <i>g</i> .	nāg-ge
Knap, <sup>2</sup> a swelling, prominence, tuft.	nap
Knapple, <sup>5</sup> to bite. Spelt improperly <i>knaple</i> .	nāp-ple
Knapsack, <sup>2</sup> a soldier's bag or pouch.	nāp-sak
Knare, <sup>2</sup> a hard knot. Also <i>knur</i> or <i>knurle</i> .	nare
Knave, <sup>7</sup> a petty rascal, scoundrel, card.	nave
Knead, <sup>5</sup> to mix dough with the hand.	need
Knell, <sup>2</sup> a solemn toll. Ex. Welsh <i>cnil</i> .	nel
Knew, <sup>2</sup> the preterite of <i>know</i> . ( <i>nu</i> )	new
Knife, <sup>2</sup> a utensil. Made here about 1420.	nife
Knight, <sup>2</sup> a title. First used here in 897.	nite
Knitting, <sup>6</sup> making stocking work. Cor. <i>nit'n</i> .	nit-ing

*Kettle*. "The *kit-tel* has no *kiv-vur*" (cover), with—"I like *komforts*" [*comfits*,] are low cockneyisms, which it must be confessed often travel the provinces.

*Key*. Formerly received as a wharf for landing goods and then pronounced *Ka. Bit* [*bite*] of a *key*, or *ward-part*, is usually spelt thus, but properly, as enunciated, *bite*.

*Kiln*. This word, among the illiterate, is usually pronounced *full*.

*Kimbo*. Has *a* generally prefixed to it.—"As his arms were *a-kimbo*."

*Kind*. The same remark already bestowed upon *guard* applies also here.

*King* [the] in England never wears black, but is clothed in purple as mourning. The belief that he signs a *death-warrant*, is a common error.

*King's printer*. Is obliged to print all Acts ordered, however remote, and in black letter, &c. of which two or three copies only may be wanted, at an allowance of 10s. per copy, although at an expense of 40l. to himself. Hence, considering his great responsibility, and that he is also obliged to keep up a heavy stock of the Acts, his office is not quite so much of a *Fortunatus'* cap as generally supposed.

*Kingling*. Improperly supplied by *kinglet*, in Sir W. Scott's history of Scotland.

*Knab*. When *k* is followed by *n* at the beginning of words, it is uniformly mute.

*Knave*. Formerly meant a male child or servant, but in this sense is now obsolete.

*Knaves*, on playing cards, are meant to designate servants of the knight's: *spades* represent the nobility: *diamonds*, merchants and citizens: *hearts*, ecclesiastics: and *clubs*, husbandmen. Whilst the four *queens* are those of Argine, Esther, Judith, and Pallas: and the four kings intended for David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charlemagne; founders of the four great monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans and Franks.

*Knell*. First used about the year 900. Spelt with one *l* only by Dr. Johnson.

*Knew*. The preterite of *know* is barbarously converted into *know'd* by the canaille.

*Knight*. If preceded by a vowel, with a terminating consonant, *gh* are not used.

*Knitting*. The knitting stocking frame was invented by the Rev. W. Lee, 1599.

REMARK:—In describing a house by the side of the Thames, it is usual to add,—"*Standing on the banks of the Thames*." This is clearly a mistake, as the same house cannot occupy both sides of a river:—"Standing on the Middlesex, Surry bank, or side of the Thames," should be the phrase,



- Knobbed,<sup>3</sup> full of knobs. Likewise *knobby*. nob'd  
 Knoll,<sup>5</sup> to ring or sound as a bell. (*nol*) nole  
 Knot,<sup>2</sup> the *log* line divided into half minutes. not  
 Knotted,<sup>3</sup> full of knots. Or *knotty*. nōt-ed  
 Knowledge,<sup>2</sup> learning. (*nōle-idj* & *nō-lidj*) nōl-ledj  
 Knub,<sup>5</sup> to beat with the knuckles. Or *knubble*. nub  
 Knuckle-down,<sup>2</sup> lads' term at a play called *taw*. nūk-ul-down  
 Knuckled,<sup>3</sup> having knuckles, jointed. (*full*) nūk-eld  
 Knuff,<sup>2</sup> an awkward person, clown, boor. nuf  
 Koran,<sup>2</sup> Turkish bible. Impro. called *alcoran*. kō-ran  
 L.  
 La !<sup>10</sup> see ! look ! behold ! Vulg. called *lor*. lah  
 Labefaction,<sup>2</sup> a weakening. (*lāb-e-fak-shun*) la-be-fāk-shun  
 Label,<sup>2</sup> a short direction. Improperly *lāb-ul*. lā-bul  
 Labial,<sup>3</sup> relating to the lips. (*lab-yul*) lā-be-ul  
 Labor,<sup>2</sup> pains, toil. Formerly spelt *labour*. lā-bur  
 Laboratory,<sup>2</sup> workshop of a chymist. (*lab-ra-te*) lāb-ur-a-tur-e  
 Labra,<sup>2</sup> a lip, brim, brink, edge. (*lāb-ra*) lā-bra  
 Labyrinth,<sup>2</sup> a maze. Corrupt. called *lab-renth*. lāb-ur-inth  
 Laceration,<sup>2</sup> act of tearing. (*lās-sur-aish-n*) las-se-rā-shun  
 Lac,<sup>2</sup> in India 100,000 rupees, or 10,000*l*. lak  
 Lackey,<sup>2</sup> a footboy, servant. Anciently *lacquey*. lāk-ke  
 Laconicism,<sup>2</sup> a pithy style. (*lāk-on-iz-um*) la.kōn-e.siz-em

*Knuckled*. Low term for personal avarice and petty pilfering.

*Knock and King*. At Judges chambers, in Ireland, knockers are for Barristers, and bells for Solicitors. In Scotland, these only are genteel, whilst those are vulgar. The former, in England, are set apart for mistresses, and the latter, their maids.

*Knowledge* occasions much dispute among critics : above orthoepy is the best.

*Knot*. When sailors say, 'the ship's going *eight knots*,' it means *eight miles an hour*.

*Koran*. The best translation is Mr. Sale's. It is confessedly written with the utmost purity and elegance, and in the dialect of Koreish, the noblest and politest of all the Arabians.

*L*. Pronounced in one instance, *colonel* (kurnul) like *r* : with *f* and *s*, occasionally used doubly, which perplexes the learned ; this might be avoided by using them singly, as other consonants, and would be more analogous.

*Labor*. The *u* being useless, is now discarded : it is, moreover, its pure latin formation. I found it paid high in America. A scavenger receiving a dollar per day.

*Labyrinth*. Our chief is in Hampton Court : the ancients Italy, Crete, Lemnos and Egypt. That of *Psamiticus* contained, in one wall, with one entrance, 1000 houses and 12 royal palaces.

*Lace*. A military man at Munich, has succeeded in making *lace* by *Caterpillars* !

*La* ! Supplied also by two other vulgarisms, *lork* and *lauk*.

*Label*. Also a long thin brass rule, used by mathematicians to take altitudes ; a slip of parchment annexed to a deed ; and pendant ribands from a mitre or coronet.

*Laboratory*. One of our earliest orthoepists insists upon accenting this word on its second syllable, for which he quotes usage and rejects authority.

*Laconic*. Is derived from Laconia, the ancient city of Lacedæmonia, the inhabitants of which were celebrated for a concise style, both in speaking and writing.

*Laconicism*. Likewise spelt *laconism*, and then pronounced *lak-on-iz-em*.

-NOTE :—Laboring *banker* (*ditcher*) is creeping into use, but unadvisedly so, as it necessarily confounds itself with the leading branch of our commercial world.

- Lacteal,<sup>3</sup> conveying chyle. Corruptly *lakt-yul*. lāk-te-ul  
 Ladybird,<sup>2</sup> a red insect. Sometimes *ladycow*. lā-de-burd  
 Lamm,<sup>5</sup> to beat with a cudgel. A low word. lam  
 Lamina,<sup>2</sup> thin plate. Plural *laminæ*. lām-e-na  
 Lamb's-wool,<sup>2</sup> liquor of ale and roasted apple. lāms-wool  
 Lammas,<sup>2</sup> the 1st of August. From *lamb-mass*. lām-mas  
 Lampblack,<sup>2</sup> a sooty substance for painting. lām-black  
 Lamprel,<sup>2</sup> an eel. Also *lamprey* and *lampron*. lām-prel  
 Lanch,<sup>5</sup> to dart, to cast as a lance. lantsh  
 Lanarious,<sup>3</sup> relating to wool. (*lan-air-yus*) la-nā-re-us  
 Landgrave,<sup>2</sup> a German title, count, earl. lānd-grave  
 Landloper,<sup>2</sup> a landman. Nautic. *land-lubber*. lānd-lope-ur  
 Lansquenet,<sup>2</sup> game at cards. (*lambskinnet*) lān-sken-et  
 Landward,<sup>7</sup> near the land. Vulg. called *lan-urd*. lānd-wurd  
 Laniate,<sup>5</sup> to tear in pieces, rend, kill. (*lan-yet*) lā-ne-ate  
 Lapicide,<sup>2</sup> a stone-cutter. Corruptly *lap-e-sid*. lāp-e-side  
 Larceny,<sup>2</sup> theft. Properly *larciny*. (*larz-ne*) lār-se-ne  
 Larch,<sup>2</sup> lofty tree: its gum *venice* turpentine. lartsh  
 Lark,<sup>2</sup> a singing bird: there are 33 species. lark  
 Also a low word for *playing the fool*.  
 Larum,<sup>2</sup> an alarm. Corruptly *al-lār-um*. lār-rum  
 Latches,<sup>2</sup> loops made by small rôpes. Or *laskets*. lātsh-ez

*Ladder*. "Walk round, not under, a ladder," said the ancients, who thought it, with school-boys, unlucky; whilst moderns, more reasonably, think it hazardous.

*Ladybird*. The French call them *Demoiselles*, and the Scotch, *Virgin Maries*.

*Lag*. When used by the mob, they append another word, as—"He's lag last."

*Lamb's-wool*. Because the pulp of an apple resembles the wool of a lamb.

*Lamb-mass* (lammas.) From the tenants of York Minster being obliged, by their tenure, to bring in a live lamb, at high mass, on the 1st day of August.

*Lampblack*. A late philologer insists upon the *p* in his orthoepy of this word.

*Lanch*. Often written *launch*, and, says Dr. Johnson, is only a corruption of *lance*.

*Lantern*. Also lanthorn, case for a candle. Invented by King Alfred.

*Large*. Speakers and writers, in alluding to the extent of a city or town, add,—“It is the largest in the world;” an importance which they confer on *all* places of magnitude. As the superlative admits of no comparison, “It is one of the larger class of cities or towns,” would be more correct.

*Lakes* (Land of the) Canada is thus named, from its abundant supply of inland water.

*Lakes*. There are six that lie between the British territories and the United States.—Many have no visible supply or outlet, as some in Mecklenburgh and Holstein. Largest in the world is Lake Superior, N. America, being 400 miles long and 60 broad.

*Laid*. Properly, with *paid* and *said*, should be spelt *layed*, *payed*, and *sayed*.

*Lamb's-tongue*. In buying, requires care, as some venders substitute that of a dog.

*Landlord* of an inn, etc., can detain his customer until he has paid his bill.

*Language*. The principal of the ancient languages are the Hebrew, the Greek, and the Latin: those of the modern are the Italian, Spanish, French, and English. The number of known languages spoken is 3664, of which 1200 are in America. English language was the last formed, and is more of a compound than any other. They are far more numerous in Asia than in Europe.

*Largest half* is a common phrase, as if a half could be less than an equal share.

*Lancashire*. Has 84 catholic chapels, 6 schools, and 79 resident priests. There are also one bishop, two vicars-general, and fourteen priests in Upper Canada.

*Land*. From a survey taken in 1770, the quantity in England, then appropriated to husbandry, was 32,000,000 acres, its value, at that time, 705,600,000*l*.



Latchet, <sup>2</sup> a fastening, or shoe-string.	lătsh-ut
Lath, <sup>2</sup> a thin piece of wood. Conf. with <i>lătche</i> .	lath
Lathe, <sup>2</sup> a turner's tool, a division of a county.	lathe
Latish, <sup>3</sup> somewhat late. Its primitive is better.	lă-tish
Latria, <sup>2</sup> the highest worship. Impropr. <i>lat-rē-ah</i> .	lăt-re-a
Latrociny, <sup>2</sup> theft. Now contracted <i>larceny</i> . Li-	lăt-ro-sc-ne
teral version of <i>latrocinium</i> . ( <i>la-trôs-e-ne</i> )	
Latten, lattin, <sup>2</sup> brass. From the Italian <i>latta</i> .	lăt-in
Lattice, <sup>2</sup> a window formed of network.	lăt-tis
Lava, <sup>2</sup> matter from a volcano. Corr. <i>lah-vah</i> .	lăv-va or lă-va
Laudanum, <sup>2</sup> a soporific tincture. ( <i>lod-num</i> )	löd-da-num
Laugh, <sup>2</sup> a mirthful noise. Affectedly <i>lef</i> .	laaf
Laughter, <sup>2</sup> a merry noise, sport. ( <i>laf-te-ur</i> )	lăaf-ter
Launch, <sup>5</sup> to put to sea, &c. Vulgarly <i>lawntsh</i> .	lansh
Laundry, <sup>2</sup> a washing room. ( <i>lawn-dri</i> )	lăn-dre
Laurel, <sup>2</sup> the name of an evergreen plant.	lôr-ul
Law, <sup>2</sup> a rule, order. Low Londoners call it <i>lor</i> .	lau or law
Lawfully, <sup>7</sup> in a lawful manner. ( <i>lauf-le</i> )	lău-full-le
Lawyer, <sup>2</sup> one who practises law, a pleader.	lăw-yur
Lazar, <sup>2</sup> a person afflicted with diseases. ( <i>laiz-ur</i> )	lăz-zur
Lazar-house, <sup>2</sup> a receptacle for lazars. ( <i>laiz-ur</i> )	lăz-zur-hous
Lăizy, <sup>7</sup> idly, slothfully, sluggishly.	lă-zul-le
Lea, <sup>2</sup> ground enclosed, a lawn, field.	le

*Lathe*. When the division of a country, then pronounced similarly to *lath*.

*Latin*. Was the common language of Italy until 581. Hungary is the only nation in which it is now spoken. Abolished in processes of law in 1731. It was formed, some say, by the intrusion of a colony of the Pelasgi, or Greeks, upon the Umbri, or Aborigines of Italy: others maintain, it was the language of Paradise, and will be the last spoken.

*Latish*. Added to *soonish*, and others of this formation, are of low origin.

*Lattice*. Chequers, upon the postern of a public house, denote that a game called *tables* may be played within. By approximating to a *lattice*, and being painted *red*, they were corruptly called the *red lettuce*, an ancient term for *ale-house*.

*Law*. The celebrated Attic laws, from whence the Roman were taken, owe their origin to those of Moses. Became a profession in the reign of William Rufus: and in that of Henry III, we first read of counsel, pleaders and advocates. Witnesses in our law courts receive, a professional man two guineas, a gentleman one, and common man 5s. daily. The Feudal law was instituted 1070.

*Lawyer*. Improperly applied to the meanest pettifogger. By act of parliament in 1454, were limited to six for Suffolk, six for Norfolk, and two for the city of Norwich.

*Lawsuit*. The longest one upon record existed between the heirs of a Viscount Lisle and those of Lord Berkeley; commencing in the reign of Edward IV. and terminating in that of James I.—being a period of one hundred and twenty years. In the Court at Wet-zlar, Upper Rhine, were 180,000 causes undecided in 1793! whilst in Denmark, last year (1831) 14,000 cases were decided without expense.

*Lay*. Corruptly exchanged for *lie*, and *vice versa*, which is also a cockneyism.

*Lazar-house*. So named after Lazarus, mentioned by the Evangelists.

*Lea*. Spelt also *lee* and *ley*. I have met with many persons, who upon reading this word in the following line of Gray's Elegy,—

"The lowing herds wind slowly o'er the *lea*,"—

have supposed, until set right, that the poet alluded to herds crossing *Lea Bridge*.

*Layman*. In a book, printed at Rome, called—"Tax of the Sacred Roman Chancery," is entered, with other sums for the *pardon* of any peculiar *sin*, the following,—*For murdering a layman*, 7s.



- Lead,<sup>5</sup> to go first, guide, conduct, draw. lede  
 Lead,<sup>2</sup> the next heaviest metal to gold. led  
 Leafy,<sup>3</sup> full of leaves. Corruptly *lif-fe*. lē-fō  
 League,<sup>2</sup> a confederacy, measure of three miles. leeg  
 Learned,<sup>6</sup> having learning. Vulgarly *lurn'd*. lūr-ned  
 Learnedly,<sup>7</sup> with knowledge or skill. (*lurnd-le*) lūr-ned-le  
 Leaser,<sup>2</sup> one who gleans or picks up corn. lē-zur  
 Leash,<sup>2</sup> a brace and a half. Improperly *les*. leesh  
 Least,<sup>3</sup> smallest. Confounded with *lest*. leest  
 Leasing,<sup>2</sup> lies, falsehood, deceit. (*lees-ing*) lē-zing  
 Leaved,<sup>3</sup> furnished with foliage. Impropr. *leaf*. leev'd  
 Leaven,<sup>5</sup> to ferment, taint. Sometimes *leven*. lēv-vūn  
 Lectionary,<sup>2</sup> Romish service-book. (*leks-nar-e*) lēk-shun-ur-re  
 Lecture,<sup>2</sup> a formal discourse. Also *lek-tshure*. lēk-tew-ur  
 Lectureship,<sup>2</sup> office of a lecturer. (*lek-tur-ship*) lēk-tew-ur-ship  
 Leech,<sup>2</sup> a water worm. Anciently a *physician*. leetsh  
 Leeward,<sup>3</sup> opposite the wind. Com. *loo-urd*. lēe-ward  
 Legate,<sup>2</sup> a popish ambassador. Com. *lig-git*. lēg-gate  
 Legatee,<sup>2</sup> one who has a legacy left. lēg-ga-tee  
 Legator,<sup>2</sup> makes a will and leaves legacies. le-ga-tōr  
 Legend,<sup>2</sup> a fabulous story. Corruptly *ledj-und*. lē-jond  
 Legislation,<sup>2</sup> giving laws. (*lee-jish-lā-shun*) lēdj-ish-la-shun

*Lead*. The orthoepey of this word, and of the next, perplexes foreigners exceedingly.

*Lead*. Some critics object to *eth*, in Biblical Writ, being added to *lead*; they would recommend *s*. But surely to say, "I am the Lord thy God, who *leadeth* thee by the way thou shouldst go," is much fitter for the majesty of the Deity, than the uncanonical form of *leads*.

*League*. When applied to a confederacy, is often vulgarised into a dissyllable.

*Leap*. Its long participle form is now disused, being generally written *leapt*.

*Learned* and *leaved*. Their contractions, *learnt* and *leaf*, are improper. *Leaves*, according to botanists, are the muscles of a plant, and constitute the lungs of each bud.

*Leaser*. Common people will not change the sound of the *s*.

*Leash*. Sportsmen are apt to confound it with the *lease* of a house.

*Learn*. To learn is to *receive* instruction, but to *teach* is to *impart* it; hence their distinction, and the misapplication of the word in "I will *learn* him."

*Leave* (to) for good, is a common but improper phrase; should be *entirely*, or *for ever*.

*Lecture*. Properly a written, not an extempore subject. Corruptly called *lek-tur*.

*Ledger*. Its right and left pages are numbered alike, as 3, 3—4, 4. Our letter clippers have not yet disturbed the *d* in this word, as in that of *alledge*.

*Leech*. I have known a person so expert and successful at *leech-catching*, in the marshes of Kent, as to make his *five* pounds a day with ease.

*Left*. "The stock of Mr. —, *left off* trade." Properly—"who has *left off* trade."

*Legator*. Is thus accented, in order to distinguish it from its correlative, *legatee*.

*Legend*. Originally a book in Catholic churches, stored with the history of saints and their performances: which was laid aside at the Reformation.

*Legal costs* (giving them) began in France, to suppress a tendency to litigation.

*Left-hand*. Nature would use it like the right, were it not for nurses; which is to be regretted, as life furnishes many occasions for the equal use of both; they contain fifty-four bones.

*Leibnitz*, in his *binary arithmetic*, uses 1 and 0 only. The cipher multiplies every thing by 2. Thus 1, is one; 10, two; 11, three; 100, four; 101, five; 110, six; 111, seven; 1000, eight; 1001, nine; 1010, ten. This may be curious, but, from the many figures required to express a number, can never be useful.

*Legion*, of the Romans, Romulus first made 3000, and afterwards 6000 soldiers.

*Legislature* (the) decided in 1790, that bank of England notes were to pass as money.

Leisure, <sup>2</sup> freedom from business.	( <i>le-zhur</i> ) lēzh-zhure
Leisurely, <sup>7</sup> without hurry.	( <i>le-zhur-le</i> ) lēzh zhur-le
Length, <sup>2</sup> the full extent.	Corruptly <i>lenth</i> . length
Lengthened, <sup>3</sup> made long, extended.	( <i>lenth-und</i> ) lēngth-und
Lenient, <sup>3</sup> indulgent.	Corruptly <i>lene-yunt</i> . lē-ne-unt
Leper, <sup>2</sup> one with a leprosy.	Commonly <i>le-pur</i> . lēp-pur
Lest, <sup>8</sup> that not.	Also pronounced <i>leest</i> . lest
Lethe, <sup>2</sup> a draught of oblivion.	Vulgarly <i>leeth</i> . lē-the
Let's, an inelegant abbreviation for <i>let us</i> .	letz
Lettuce, <sup>2</sup> a salad.	Ex. Holland. 11 species. lēt-is
Lexicon, <sup>2</sup> a dictionary; properly a Greek one.	lōks-e-kun
Library, <sup>2</sup> a collection of books.	Corrupt. <i>li-bre</i> . li-bra-ro
Licentiate, <sup>2</sup> a graduate in physic.	( <i>li-sen-shate</i> ) li-sēn-she-ate
Lid, <sup>2</sup> a cover for a pot.	Vulgarly <i>led</i> lid
Lie, <sup>5</sup> to lean upon.	Improperly <i>lay</i> . li
Lien, <sup>2</sup> a recognised commercial security.	( <i>lion</i> ) lēe-un
Lieu, <sup>2</sup> place, room, exchange, behalf.	lu or low
Lieutenancy, <sup>2</sup> the office of lieutenants.	lō-ten-un-se
Lieutenant, <sup>2</sup> a deputy.	Sometimes <i>lirtenant</i> . le-tēn-unt
Lifeguard, <sup>2</sup> king's body-guard.	Vulg. <i>livegard</i> . līfe-gard
Lig, <sup>5</sup> to lie in bed.	A <i>Scotticism</i> now obsolete. lig

*Lengthened*. Is often usurped by the newly introduced word of *lengthy*.

*Less*. Commonly barbarised, when used by the canaille; as,—“*It's lesser*.” Also with *worser*, Londonisms, which were the ancient authorised dialect of our citizens.

*Let*. Should be substituted for its derivation in St. Luke, ii, 29. Mis-spelt *lett*.

*Letter*. Those of our alphabet are called twenty-four, when in reality twenty-six; this is because *i* and *j*, together with *u* and *v*, were anciently represented by the same character. The Romans expressed all numbers by the seven letters—I, V, X, L, C, D, M. Invented in Egypt 1822 years before Christ. Those of the Hebrews are the representatives of things; as *Beth*, a house; *Gimel* a camel. Our good king Alfred was twelve years old before he knew his letters.

*Lexicon*. Those fond of exalting other languages at the expense of humbling their own, generally call their Dictionaries by the classical name of Lexicons. That of Dr. Johnson contains 40500 words.

*Lieu*. Our triphthongs are mostly French, and retain their vernacular sound.

*Lift*. Also a piece of hard leather upon the heels of wooden soles. Vulgarly *heft*.

*Light* travels 192,000 miles, and *sound* 1142 feet in the space of one second.

*Lighting* streets, began in 1417: the city council ordering one to each door.

*Licensed*. Upwards of 440 dramatic pieces were licensed in the last four years: also 636 country bankers in 1831, the smallest known since licensing.

*Library*. Mr. S. Fancourt, dissenting minister, who died 1768, first projected a circulating one. That of the house of Commons consists but of 4150 books only. First one spoken of in history, was that formed by Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. That of Ptolemy Philadelphus, containing 700,000 volumes, was burnt by Cæsar's soldiers.

*Lewis's Monk* is, in fact, a Friar: the former is stationary, but the latter wanders.

*Leisure* moments of Buonaparte, in his prosperity, were devoted to Geometry; which science, being nearly destroyed by the Arabians, in their ravages at Alexandria, was, two centuries after, revived and studied by them.

*Level*. 8000 feet above that of the sea, vegetation ceases, and all is desolation.

*Lettuce*. The Versailles, black and red *cos*, are the best: vulgarly called *gauze*.

*Lemons*. Anciently cultivated for their fragrance only: good against moths.

*Leviticus* with Deuteronomy, each comprise a space of one month and a half.



- Lighterman,<sup>3</sup> manager of a lighter. (*liturman*) līte ur-man  
 Lightning,<sup>2</sup> flashes of light. Vulgarly. *lighten*. līte-ning  
 Lightsome,<sup>3</sup> luminous, gay, airy. (*li-sum*) līte-sum  
 Lilac,<sup>2</sup> flower of a tree. Barbarously *laylok*. lī-lak  
 Limature,<sup>2</sup> filings of any metal. (*li-ma-ishor*) līm-ma-tewr  
 Limb,<sup>2</sup> a member, joint, bough. (*full*) lim  
 Limbo,<sup>2</sup> hell, the confines of unblest spirits. līm-bo  
 Limekiln,<sup>2</sup> a kiln for burning lime in. (*lim-kil*) līne-kil  
 Limestone,<sup>2</sup> a stone for making lime. (*lim-stun*) līne-stone  
 Limn,<sup>5</sup> to paint a face, or take a likeness. (*full*) lim  
 Lincoln's Inn,<sup>2</sup> an inn of court, built 1229. līn-kon's in  
 Linch-pin,<sup>2</sup> a pin to secure the wheel. (*lins-pin*) līntsh-pin  
 Lineage,<sup>2</sup> a race. Improperly *lin-yedj*. līn-ne aje  
 Lineal,<sup>3</sup> descending in a right line. (*lin-yul*) līn-e-al  
 Lineally,<sup>7</sup> in a direct line. Corrupt. *lin-yul-le*. līn-e-al-le  
 Lineament,<sup>2</sup> a feature. (*lin-ya-ment*) līn-ne-a-ment  
 Linear,<sup>3</sup> composed of lines. Commonly *lin-yur*. līn-ne-ar  
 Lipothymy,<sup>2</sup> a fainting fit. (*lip-puth-um-e*) lī-pōth-e-me  
 Liquescent,<sup>3</sup> melting, dissolving, growing soft. lī-kwēs-sunt  
 Liquid,<sup>3</sup> clear. 'A *liquid* fluid' is common. (*likid*) līk-kwid  
 Liquidation,<sup>2</sup> a clearing off. (*li-ke-da-shun*) līk-we-dā.shun  
 Liquids,<sup>2</sup> the letters or semi-vowels, *l, m, n, r*. līk-kwidz  
 Liquor,<sup>2</sup> a liquid, strong drink; <sup>5</sup> to drench. līk-ur  
 Litany,<sup>2</sup> a form of public prayer. Cor. *lit-ne*. līt-un-o

*Limb*. When *b* follows *m* at the end of a word, it is never sounded.

*Limbo*. The Catholics, in their missals, prefer it to its first meaning.

*Lime kiln*. A vitiator of *kiln* regularly changes this one into *lime-kiln*.

*Lincoln's Inn Fields*. Appropriated to wrestling in 1670. afterwards exercising ground for horses, and resort of thieves: railed in and beautified in 1736.

*Linen rags* (first specimen of paper made of) is in Rinteln library Germany.

*Linen* (Irish) factory originated with the earl of Strafford, when vice-roy.

*Link-boy, kick-shaws, hot-cockles*. Lemon, in his Etymology, calls pure Greek.

*Linc*. In the navy, means a ship of war, carrying never less than 64 guns.

*Lineage*. Here the *ea* are not, as some would intimate, a diphthong.

*Link*. Written in our pronouncing dictionaries, *lingk*, as its true orthoepy.

*Liquor*. Is subject to the barbarous transformation of *lik-kwor*; and among the *learned* of this class, I have overheard *liquid* quoted as an authority. The duty upon all excisable liquids exceeds the whole revenue of Russia.

*Lit*. G. of to light. Its regular formation, *lighted*, is infinitely more correct.

*Litany*. Introduced in churches about 443, and to that of England, in 1543.

*Lille* (M. de) who is now living, wrote and composed the *Marseillois* hymn.

*Lilac*. Of this plant there are three species, the vulgaris, persica, and suspensa.

*List*. Our ministers possess a list of 1500 persons resident in London, and its suburbs, whose united fortunes would pay off the national debt. (800,000,000*l*.)

*Lions*, tigers, hyenas, and jaguars, are the most ferocious in hot climates.

NOTE. Some Adjectives in *ish*, as *lightish*, are avoided, when possible, by good writers.

REMARK:—It is said of a man intoxicated, "That he is in liquor;" but as the liquor is plainly in him, this is a mistake: ought to be, "Is inebriated, drunk, or changed into a beast." Again, of a lunatic,—“He is out of his senses;” this is also wrong: should be “Is a maniac; has lost, or is bereaved of, his senses.”



- Litany,<sup>2</sup> a form of public prayer. Cor. *lit-ne*. līt-un-e  
 Literal,<sup>3</sup> word for word. Vulg. called *lit-rul*. līt-ur-ul  
 Literary,<sup>3</sup> relating to letters. Barb. *lit-ur-re*. līt-e-rar-re  
 Literature,<sup>2</sup> skill in letters. (*lit-ra-tur*) līt-ur-a-tewr  
 Lithesome,<sup>3</sup> pliant, nimble. Inprop. *lissum*. līth-sum  
 Lithography,<sup>2</sup> engraving on stone. (*lithographe*) lī-thōg-ra-fe  
 Litigious,<sup>3</sup> inclined to lawsuits. (*le-tid-yus*) lī-tīd-je-us  
 Litigiously,<sup>7</sup> in a cross manner. (*le-tid-yus-le*) lī-tīd-je-us-le  
 Little,<sup>3</sup> small. Affectedly called *leet-ul*. līt-tul  
 Littoral,<sup>3</sup> lying near the sea-shore. (*lit-rul*) līt-ur-ul  
 Liturgy,<sup>2</sup> our common prayer. Comp. in 1547. līt-ur-je  
 Livery,<sup>2</sup> a certain dress. Commonly *liv-re*. līv-vur-re  
 Liveryman,<sup>2</sup> wearing livery. (*liv-re-min*) līv-ur-re-mun  
 Living,<sup>2</sup> a church benefice. (*liv-in*) līv-ing  
 Livingly,<sup>7</sup> in a living state. (*liv-in-le*) līv-ing-lo  
 Livre,<sup>3</sup> a French coin, value 10*d*. Vulg. *liv-ur* lē-vur  
 Lixivial,<sup>3</sup> obtained by lixivium. (*liks-iv-ul*) līks-īv-yul  
 Lixivium,<sup>2</sup> lye made of ashes and water (*liksum*) līks-īv-yum  
 Lizard,<sup>2</sup> a small creeping animal. līz-zurd  
 Llandaff,<sup>2</sup> a bishopric in Wales. lan-dāf  
 Lo!<sup>10</sup> look! see! - Londinisms, *lor* and *lork*. lo  
 Loach,<sup>2</sup> a small fish. Mispronounced *loche*. lotsh  
 Loam,<sup>2</sup> a rich earth. Vulgarly called *loom*. lome  
 Loamy,<sup>3</sup> consisting of loam. Corruptly *loo-me*. lō-me

*Litany*: comes from a Greek word, and means *supplication*: originally chanted in processions *circa* 400: those days, when used in churches, were called Rogation days.

*Literature*. Was at so low an ebb from 900 to 1400, that scarcely a man of rank could be found, either in the church or state, who was able to write or read his own name.

*Little*. A learned doctor (*Wallis*) recommends *lessest* as its superlative, which has not been followed, and I should imagine never will.

*Literary fertility*. Hans Sacks of Nuremberg, born 1494, composed 6048 pieces.

*Lithography*, was discovered, 1800, by Aloys Senefelder, a german actor. The "*Britannia*" was the first work in which engraved medals appeared: and Speed's Chronicle, which soon followed, illustrated with that of coins from the cabinet of Sir Robert Cotton.

*Liturgy*. Generally the ceremonial of public worship; formerly the *communion*: many of its prayers ascribed to the fathers and apostles, are now held as spurious. In the English church it is called Common Prayer, and among Romanists the Mass.

*Liverymen* of London are 9722: there are 81 companies, but 8 of them have no livery.

*Live*. "I would as *lives* (*willingly*) do it," is extremely low. The verb is pronounced short, but the adjective long, when applied to fish, as, *live* fish. The lives of French peasants, from eating much bread, and but little meat, are of a duration not exceeding two-thirds of those in England.

*Living*s. Under 50*l*. per annum, are discharged from first fruits and tenths: there are 5,600: if non-presented 6 months after falling in, lapse to the state. Those in the gift of Oxford University are 410, and of Cambridge 292. The revenues of the former exceed those of the latter, by 10,000*l*. per annum. Our other church preferments are about 12,000, exclusive of dignitaries and cathedrals, which were erected by the Benedictines, who first founded that of Canterbury.

*Livre*. Also called *li-vur*. There are two sorts, the *Tournois* and the *Paris*is.

*Llandaff*. With that of St. David, from their low revenues, have no dean.

*Loam*. Called *lom* by a learned orthoepist, and spelt *lome* by some writers.

Loan, <sup>2</sup> any thing lent, interest of money.	lone
Loath, <sup>3</sup> unwilling, backward, not ready. ( <i>lothe</i> )	loth
Loathe, <sup>5</sup> to hate, abhor, dislike, shun.	lothe
Loathsome, abhorred. Corrupt. <i>luth et loth-sum</i> .	lōthe-sum
Lob, <sup>5</sup> to let fall carelessly.	Obsolete. lob
Lobe, <sup>2</sup> a part of the lungs. Pron. as written.	lobe
Lobscough, <sup>2</sup> ship hash of meat & potatoes.	lōb-skoush
Lobster, <sup>2</sup> a shell fish. Nickname for soldier.	lōb-stur
Locally, <sup>7</sup> with respect to situation. ( <i>lok-ul-le</i> )	lō-kul-lo
Loch, <sup>2</sup> body of water. Spelt also <i>lough</i> . ( <i>lotsh</i> )	lok
Lockram, <sup>2</sup> a very coarse linen. ( <i>luk-rum</i> )	lōk-rum
Locum-tenens, <sup>2</sup> a deputy. Cor. <i>lok-um te-nens</i> .	lō-kum tē-nens
Locust, <sup>2</sup> a very large devouring insect.	lō-kust
Lodestar, <sup>2</sup> the pole-star. Properly <i>loadstar</i> .	lōde star
Lodestone, <sup>2</sup> the magnet. Corrupt. <i>lode-stun</i> .	lōde-stone
Loggats, <sup>2</sup> an ancient game, now called <i>skittles</i> .	lōg-ats
Logic, <sup>2</sup> right reasoning. Formerly <i>logick</i> .	lōdj-ik
Logician, <sup>2</sup> a person skilled in logic.	lō-jīsh-shun
Logistic, <sup>3</sup> relating to sexagesimals.	lō-gīst-ic
Log-line, <sup>2</sup> the line to mark a ship's way at sea.	lōg-line
Logwood, <sup>2</sup> a wood brought from Campeachy.	lōg-wood
Loin, <sup>2</sup> the reins, waist. Vulgarly <i>line</i> .	loyn
Loiter, <sup>5</sup> to idle away time. Corruptly <i>li-tur</i> .	lōy-tur
Loiterer, <sup>2</sup> an idle person. Commonly <i>li-tur-ur</i> .	lōy-tur-ur

*Loan*. A loan of 1*l*. for a week only, in 1260, produced 2*s*. interest: and 45 per cent. was allowed in 1307. Settled down to 5 per cent. at the restoration.

*Loath* and *loathe*. The *a* is sometimes omitted. A late philologist, who confounded and accented them alike, is accused of this innovation; a proof that even a dictionary is not infallible. This is the lot of all living languages, and is so peculiarly the character of the French, that if it were possible for Voltaire, its great renovator, to revisit his country, he would find some difficulty to make himself understood.

*Lobster*. A term first applied, in the rebellion of 1643, to a body of horse, under Sir W. Waller, on account of their being incased in bright iron shell armour. Lobsters are found on rocky coasts: one has been known to produce 12,444 eggs.

*Local* (by the) authorities, Buonaparte, from his invasion of Russia, to his defeat at Waterloo, was the means of destroying or mutilating *two millions* of men.

*Loch*: *ch*, when ending words, take the sound of *k*, but not always, as in *such* & *touch*.

*Locum-tenens*. Our editors, in copying a foreign name into their journals, generally do so imperfectly; that is, the christian instead of the surname.

*Locust*. Swarms infested London in the year 1748. Also an American wood, of which their steam boats are now built; which increases their duration from 4 to 6 years.

*Lodgings*. In Ireland, "Good *dry* lodgings" means, lodgings without board.

*Lodestone*. Usually spelt *loadstone*. Loin, the reins, vulgarly *line*: many vulgarisms owe their origin to an alliteration of language, as 'O my eye,' etc. a whimsical corruption of a prayer, to a saint in the Romish Missal, beginning—'O mihi beate Martine.'

*Log-board*. A ship table divided into five columns: the first is for the hour; the second, course steered; the third, knots run out; the fourth, point of the wind; and fifth, observations on the whole.

*Log-line*. For every fourteen fathoms run out, nautical men reckon a mile.

*Loftiest* mountain in Scotland, has recently been discovered to be *Ben Macdui*.

*Loiterer*. A certain orthoepist pronounces it *locturur*, and loiter *loctur*.



Lollards, <sup>2</sup> ancient sect opposed to Romanists.	lōl.urds
Lombardy, <sup>2</sup> formerly all the north of Italy.	lūm bur-dō
Lomp, <sup>2</sup> a round fish: formerly written <i>lump</i> .	lump
London Bridge, <sup>2</sup> first built, and of timber, 1016.	lūn-dan bridje
Lonely, <sup>3</sup> retired, solitary, dull, void.	lōne-lō
Lonesome, <sup>3</sup> solitary.	Improperly <i>lun-sum</i> .
Long, <sup>3</sup> having length.	Provincially <i>lung</i> .
Long Acre, <sup>2</sup> built on ground called 7 acres.	long-ā.kur
Longboat, <sup>2</sup> the largest boat to a ship.	lōng-bote
Longe, <sup>2</sup> a thrust: ancient orthog. of <i>long</i> .	lundj
Longimetry, <sup>2</sup> the art of measuring distance.	lon-jīm.e.tro
Longingly, <sup>7</sup> with incessant wishes.	lōng-ing-lo
Longitude, <sup>2</sup> the distance of any part of the earth from east to west of any given place.	lōn-jī-tood
Longly, <sup>7</sup> with great liking.	Now obsolete. lōng-le
Longsome, <sup>3</sup> dilatory.	Corruptly <i>lung-sum</i> .
Longways, <sup>7</sup> in length, or extent.	( <i>long-wise</i> ) lōng-waze
Long-winded, <sup>3</sup> having good breath, tedious.	long-wīn-ded
Loo, <sup>2</sup> a game at cards: improperly spelt <i>lu</i> .	loo
Loobily, <sup>3</sup> awkward, clumsy.	( <i>lube-le</i> ) lōo-bil-le
Loof, <sup>5</sup> to bring near to the wind.	Prop. <i>luff</i> . luf
Loom, <sup>5</sup> to appear at sea; <sup>2</sup> tool, bird so called.	loom

*Lollards*. From *lolium*, a *tare*, being held to be tares sown in Christ's vineyard.

*Lombard & Porreus*. Parisian divines, 1200. first adopted *doctor* instead of *master*.

*Lombardy*. Anciently, a company of Lombards, whose arms were three blue balls, emulating, settled in London, and gave name to Lombard Street. They were the first who lent money upon pledges; hence the application of three balls upon the door of a pawn-broker. Lombard, was formerly a current name for usurer.

*Loom* (a weaver's) was first brought into this country from Holland, about 1676.

*London*. Its last census (1831) is 1,474,069. The Bishop is our metropolitan; of York our Archbishop, and of Canterbury our Primate. Its charities equal those of all other European capitals. 90 millions of property are shipped and unshipped from its port annually; in which time, more ships sail therefrom than all places in the world united. Our good king Lud called it Ludstoun, which time has softened into London. Incorporated in 1298.

*London Tract Society*, up to 1831, have circulated, in 70 languages, 154,000,000 publications.

*London Bills of Mortality*, originated in the pestilence, or great plague of 1592.

*London* (bishop of), by statute, may retain 6 chaplains; an archbishop 8; a duke 6; marquis or earl 5; viscount 4; baron 3, and lord chancellor 3. *Chaplain*, because anciently he had the care of a *shrine*, or *relics* in a small *chapel*, or religious foundation. Calvinistic & Arminian Methodists, places of worship, are usually called chapels, though licensed as the meetings of Protestant dissenters.

*London Bridge*. Being covered with houses, and built of wood, was burnt down in 1212, and three thousand lives lost. Its daily passengers average 100,000.

*Loof*. A sailor spells it *luff*, which is much and deservedly encouraged.

*Long*. Largest known river is the Amazon, S. America, being 4000 miles *long*.

*Long-oyster*. Name of a fish in West of England: not that it resembles an oyster, but the French name for it being *longouiste*, the vulgar have thus corrupted it.

*Longingly*. Sometimes exchanged for *longly*; but now fallen into disuse.

*Longsome*. Is not in good use. *Longways*, is often supplied by its corruption.

*Long-winded*. A commercial term, for one who is slow in his payments.

*Long robe*. 439 gentlemen of the long-robe, i.e. barristers, travel the circuits.



Looped, <sup>3</sup> full of holes.	Or <i>Loop-holed</i> . loop'd
Loose, <sup>5</sup> to unbind, deliver ; <sup>3</sup> unbound. ( <i>looze</i> ) loose	
Loosestrife, <sup>2</sup> an herb.	Commonly <i>lus-trif</i> . lōose-trifo
Lorimer, <sup>2</sup> bridle-cutter.	Misspelt <i>loriner</i> . lōr-e-mur
Lose, <sup>5</sup> to suffer loss.	Confounded with <i>loose</i> . looze
Lottery, <sup>2</sup> game of chance. Abolish. in England. lōt-ur-re	
Lough, <sup>2</sup> a lake : often writ. <i>loch</i> . puz. <i>canaille</i> . lok	
Louis-d'or, <sup>2</sup> a French coin.	Vulg. <i>lew-is-dor</i> . lōo-e-dōre
Louisa, <sup>2</sup> a Christian name.	( <i>loo-zah</i> & <i>loo-ze</i> ) lōo-ē-zah
Louisiana, <sup>2</sup> a hot & unhealthy state of America.	loo-e-zi-ān-ah
Lounge, <sup>5</sup> to live idly.	Corruptly <i>lunje</i> . lounje
Lovelily, <sup>7</sup> amiably.	Often mis-spelt. lūv-le-le
Lovesome, <sup>3</sup> lovely, amiable.	Now <i>disused</i> . lūv-sum
Low, <sup>3</sup> deep, little, poor, weak.	lo
Low, <sup>5</sup> to make a noise like a cow.	loe
Lower, <sup>5</sup> to bring low, reduce, sink.	lō-ur
Lower, <sup>2</sup> cloudiness.	Anciently <i>lour</i> . lōu-ur
Lowlands, <sup>2</sup> marshes.	Corruptly <i>lo-luns</i> . lō-lands
Lown, <sup>2</sup> a rascal. used by Scots. pro. spelt <i>loon</i> . lune	
Lowt, <sup>5</sup> to overpower, pout.	Become obsolete. lout
Lucre, <sup>2</sup> gain, pecuniary advantage.	( <i>full</i> ) lōo-kur
Lukewarm, <sup>3</sup> moderately warm.	Vul. <i>loo-warm</i> . lūke-warm
Lullaby, <sup>2</sup> a nurse song. Contrac. of <i>lul-a-baby</i> . lūl-la-bi	
Lumbago, <sup>2</sup> pain in the joints, &c.	( <i>lumbahgo</i> ) lum-bā-go

*Lord*, or *Baron*. First granted in England, by patent, to Richard II. in 1338. The word *lord* is an old Saxon one, somewhat changed, and means *loaf-giving*. The Spanish title of *Don*, coming from *dom*, *Dominus*, is therefore equivalent to it. Corrup. *my lud*.

*Lord Chancellor's* salary, fixed by Henry I. was 5s. a day, with a livery of provisions. So named from a lattice called *canellus*, which, anciently, he sat behind, to avoid the crowd.

*Lord's prayer*, is a sample of pure English, containing few words of Latin origin.

*Lord's supper*. Our Redeemer instituted and partook of it in the evening ; though now unaccountably administered in the morning : kneeling came in with transubstantiation.

*Lottery*. First drawn in England was at the door of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1569. I saw this game was eagerly followed in America, especially the city of New York.

*Louis-d'or*. The old is worth 17s. and the new 1l. First coined by Louis XIII. Before the revolution, the French clergy were 120,000, with a revenue of 5 millions. The Sees of our prelates were converted into temporal baronies by William the conqueror.

*Louisa*. This name, ranking amongst the sweetest that we possess, comes from the humbler of *Lucy* ; as *Henrietta* from that of *Harriet*, *Marianne* from *Mary*, and the plain appellation of *Elizabeth* pruned into the more elegant of *Eliza*.

*Loved*, is pronounced full, as all passive 6, in the Scriptures or any pathetic work.

*Lovier* (*lover*) is a cockneyism. *Lucre* : *re*, ending words, sound like *ur*, or *er*.

*Lower*. Its orthography needs alteration, to distinguish it from the verb. '*Foot of*'—for '*lower end of the table*' is improper, and came first from Scotland.

*Lucerne*. Often spelt *lucern*. Brought from the Palatinate in 1580.

*Lunatic enquiries* (in) a commissioner receives 3, and a juryman 1 guinea daily.

*Louisiana*. Much of its land being lower than the rivers, form immense swamps.

*Low*, 3. A certain orthoepist, in his poetic dictionary, rhymes it with *how*. The Bohemian language, for its richness and melody, is the best adapted for poetry. A Bohemian mile is next an Oldenburgh ; this 10,820, that 10,137 yards.

Lumber, <sup>5</sup> is, in America, to fell timber.	lām-bur
Lunch, <sup>2</sup> food eaten between meals.	luntsh
Lunette, <sup>2</sup> in fortification, a half moon. ( <i>full</i> )	loo-nēt
Lungwort, <sup>2</sup> a plant.	Corruptly as spelt. lūng-wurt
Lush, <sup>3</sup> a deep color.	Low word for drink. lush
Lustre, <sup>2</sup> brilliant French silk. 5 years.	lūs-tur
Lustring, <sup>2</sup> a shining silk.	Barb. <i>lutestring</i> . lūs-tring
Lute, <sup>2</sup> a musical instrument of many strings.	loot
Luxury, <sup>2</sup> excess in eating, etc.	( <i>luks-ur-e</i> ) lūks-shur-ro
Lymph, <sup>2</sup> a pure or clear fluid.	Vulgarly <i>limp</i> . limf
Lymphatic, <sup>3</sup> mad; 2 a person mad.	lim-fāt-ik
Lyre, <sup>2</sup> a musical string'd instrument.	( <i>leer</i> ) lire
Lyric, <sup>3</sup> pertaining to a harp.	( <i>li-rik</i> ) lir-ik
Lyrist, <sup>2</sup> one who plays upon the harp.	( <i>lir-ist</i> ) li-rist

## M.

Ma'am, <sup>2</sup> a term of courtesy and respect.	mam
Macaroni, <sup>2</sup> a coxcomb.	Vulgarly <i>muk-rōne-e</i> . mak-a-rō-ne
Machinate, <sup>5</sup> to plan.	Corruptly <i>ma-she-nate</i> . māk-e-nate
Machine, <sup>2</sup> an engine, coach; swift carriage.	ma-shēen
Machinist, <sup>2</sup> constructs machines.	( <i>mak-in-ist</i> ) ma-shēen-ist
Mackarel, <sup>2</sup> a fish: 22 species.	Spelt <i>mackerel</i> . māk-ur-ul
Mackarel-back, <sup>2</sup> tall, thin.	( <i>mak-rel-bak</i> ) māk-ur-ul-bak
Madeira, <sup>2</sup> in the Atlantic Ocean.	( <i>ma-de-re</i> ) ma-dēir-ah

*Lunar month.* In law, is twenty-eight days; therefore a lease for twelve months is only forty-eight weeks, but a lease for a twelvemonth stands for the whole year.

*Lunatic wards.* In Chancery are 386, whose income is 275,674*l.* 14*s.* per annum. *Lunar mountains:* Dr. Herschel, (who also discovered *volcanoes* in the moon) found them to be half a mile high.

*Lustre.* The English, prone to innovation, have thought proper to change it into *lutestring*:—who ever heard of silk made from the strings of a lute?

*Lutestring.* I am afraid, from inattention, that this corruption is past recovery.

*Luxury.* In 1337, it was restrained by law; and, 1340, Charles of France issued this edict,—“Let no man presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes.”

*Luther's hymn.* “Great God, what do I hear and see,” led the way, at the reformation, to an improvement in sacred music, till then become wild and neglected. I never heard it more beautifully executed than in Chatham St. Chapel, New York, when there in the winter of 1832.

*Lupercal.* Mr. Barry, the actor, called it properly *lu-pur-kal*, but was laughed at.

*Lyons.* Until lately, chiefly manufactured Grape; a stuff invented at Bologna.

*Lyre.* Is ascribed to Trismegistus, the Egyptian Mercury, among whom musical instruments were very early known, as appears from an obelisk erected by Sesostris at Heliopolis.

*M,* changes only in *compt* and *accompt*, and is very rarely quiescent.

*Ma'am.* Has three errors; and part cockneyisms—*mem*, *maim*, and *mawm*.

*Machines* for ruling books, etc. were invented, 1792, in London, by a Dutchman.

*Machinist.* Minor critics, forgetting its derivation, approve its corruption.

*Mackarel.* First sold on a Sunday, in 1698. *Mukral*, *mikril*, and *makaral*, by street-criers. Mackarel gale, is also spelt *mackerel gale*.

*Madder.* Vulgar comparative of *mad*; but never chosen by correct speakers.

*Made.* I have seen broad cloth made in America, rivaling that of my own country.

*Madeira.* Produces about 10,000 pipes of wine yearly, whilst there are upwards of 40,000 sold annually in Europe! “Give me,” said a French wine merchant, “six hours’ notice of what wine you like, and you shall have it out of those two casks!”



Mademoiselle, <sup>2</sup> an unmarried lady.	( <i>mamzel</i> )	mad-e-mōiz-zel
Maelstroom, <sup>2</sup> a whirlpool on the Norway coast.		mā-il-strom
Mære, <sup>3</sup> famous, renowned, celebrated.		mere
Magician, <sup>2</sup> a pretender to skill in magic.		ma-jīsh-shun
Magnanimity, <sup>2</sup> bravery, &c.	( <i>mag-nam-ime-te</i> )	mag-na-n-im-o-te
Magnesia, <sup>2</sup> a medicinal powder.	( <i>mag-nish-e</i> )	mag-nīsh-sho-a
Magnetism, <sup>2</sup> power of attraction.	( <i>magnetizm</i> )	māg-ne-tiz-cm
Magnificent, <sup>3</sup> splendid.	( <i>mag-nif-e-shent</i> )	māg-nīf-fe-sent
Mahogany, <sup>2</sup> a valuable brown wood.		ma-hōg-un-e
Mahomet, <sup>2</sup> the prophet of the Turks.	( <i>full</i> )	mā-o-met
Mail, <sup>2</sup> armor, a bag of post letters.	( <i>ma-ul</i> )	male
Mainsail, <sup>2</sup> the main-mast sail.	( <i>mensei</i> )	māne-sale
Maintain, <sup>5</sup> to preserve, support.	( <i>full</i> )	men-tāne
Maintenance, <sup>2</sup> sustenance.	( <i>main-tāin-uns</i> )	māin-te-nunse
Malecontent, <sup>3</sup> discontented.	( <i>mal-kon-tent</i> )	māil-kon-tent
Malign, <sup>3</sup> malicious.	Affectedly <i>ma-lcen.</i>	ma-line
Malkin, <sup>2</sup> a dirty woman.	Corruptly <i>mawl-kin.</i>	māw-kin
Mall, <sup>5</sup> to strike with a mall.	Affectedly <i>mel.</i>	mawl
Malmsey, <sup>2</sup> a rich sweet wine.	( <i>mem-se</i> )	māam-ze
Maltese, <sup>2</sup> language has many <i>Punic</i> words.		mal-tēeze
Mamma, <sup>2</sup> infantine word for mother.	( <i>mam-e</i> )	mam-māh
Mammillary, <sup>3</sup> like the paps.	Corr. <i>mam-lur-e.</i>	mām-mil-lur-ro

*Mademoiselle.* A name formerly given to the wives of French gentlemen.

*Maggotty.* With its present stress, should be written with one *t* only.

*Magistrate.* Fee on qualifying for a county is 5 guineas, but a city or borough, 7*s.* 6*d* only. There are 5371 magistrates in England, 1351 of whom are clerical.

*Magnanimity.* Is sometimes corruptly accented on the second syllable.

*Magnesia.* Originally sold at Rome, by a regular canon, so late as the 17th century.

*Magnetism.* Is corrupted, among the vulgar, like rheumatism.

*Mahogany.* Has a guttural pronunciation, among the trade, very like *mog-un-ne*. The tree, growing in the West Indies, attains a height of 60 feet, and a diameter of 7.

*Mahomet.* *Ma-hom-et* is vulgar, and against the following authority:—

“Perhaps (for who can guess the effects of chance!)

Here Hunt may box; or Mahomet may dance.”—Dr. JOHNSON.

*Mail.* Letters were first mailed, so lately as 1784. Our mail coaches travel 12,000 miles per night: 50 inns send out and receive more than 700 mail and stage coaches.

*Maintain.* Has a subdued enunciation among lispers approaching to *minten*.

*Majesty.* First given to popes and archbishops, and in England, to Henry VIII.

*Malecontent.* Usually written *malcontent*.

*Mamma.* Commonly called *mah*: supposed to be the first syllables a child utters.

*Mammillary.* Sometimes written *mamillary*, and accented on *mil*.

*Magna Charta*: granted by the Confessor, confirmed by John, & above 30 times since.

*Maize.* Corn, in England, means all sorts of grain, but America, *Indian corn* only.

*Magic-lantern.* By common exhibitors and the vulgar, called *ga-lant-i* show.

*Maelstroom.* So dreadful as to draw in ships, & even whales, a distance of many miles.

*Magie.* Originally denoted a knowledge of the more sublime parts of philosophy.

*Malachi* (with) according to Hebrew testimony, the spirit of prophecy ceased.

*Man* (a) consumes 125 cubic inches of air daily: making also 29 respirations in a minute. His greatest mental power is developed between the ages of 45 and 50.

*Maltese.* Hence, it is reasonably inferred, that Malta belonged to the Carthaginians.

*Malt.* Thirty million bushels of barley are converted yearly into malt in England.

NOTE:—“There were also two other malefactors led with him,” Luke xxiii, 32. This passage is clearly wrong, inasmuch as it implies, that our Saviour was a malefactor.



- Manes,<sup>2</sup> departed shades. Vulgarly *mains*. mǎ-nee-z  
 Manger,<sup>2</sup> a trough to feed horses in. (*manjur*) mǎin-jur  
 Manille,<sup>2</sup> a bracelet, name of a card. (*full*) mǎ-nīl  
 Manœuvre,<sup>2</sup> skilful management. (*min-u-cur*) mǎ-nū-vur  
 Mantua,<sup>2</sup> a kind of silk. *mant-a*, *it much abused*. mǎnt-tshu-a  
 Marchioness,<sup>2</sup> a wife of a marquis. (*marsh-nus*) mǎr-shen es  
 Mareschal,<sup>2</sup> a commander. Com. *marshal*. mǎr-shul  
 Margin,<sup>2</sup> an edge, border. Vulg. *margent*. mǎr-jin  
 Marine,<sup>2</sup> belonging to the sea. (*mar-rin*) mǎ-reen  
 Marius,<sup>2</sup> a name. In the latin masculine of *maria*. mǎ-re-us  
 Marque,<sup>2</sup> a ship, reprisal. Vulgarly *mar-kwe*. mark  
 Marquee,<sup>2</sup> a tent. Vulgarly *mar-kwe*. mar-kē  
 Marquis,<sup>2</sup> next to a duke. (*marquess* or *marquiss*) mǎr-kwis  
 Marrow-fat,<sup>2</sup> a peculiarly fine pea. (*mal-le-fat*) mǎr-ro-fat  
 Marsh,<sup>2</sup> Marshy,<sup>3</sup> boggy, a bog. V. *mask*: *mash-e*. marsh, mǎrsh e  
 Martinmas,<sup>2</sup> Nov. 11th Com. *martil* or *marilemas*. mǎr-tin-mus  
 Massacre,<sup>5</sup> to murder. Vulgarly *mas-sa-kre*. mǎs-sa-kur  
 Master,<sup>2</sup> the chief in any place. (*must-ur*) mǎs-tur  
 Mastich,<sup>2</sup> a gum. Sometimes *mastic*. mǎs-tik  
 Mastiff,<sup>2</sup> a fierce dog. Mis-spelt *mas-tif*. mǎs-tif  
 Mastlin,<sup>2</sup> mixed corn. *Meslin* or *misullane*. mǎs-lin  
 Matadore,<sup>2</sup> a term used at ombre. (*matadur*) mat-a-dōre

*Mania*. During the prevalence of the *Bubble company mania*, exploded in 1825, millions changed hands, and thousands were reduced from affluence to beggary.

*Manchester*. The women in and near this town are remarkable for smoking.

*Mansions* (barons) were anciently castles: we had 115 in 1134. Built at the conquest.

*Mandarin*, a Chinese nobleman. Most eastern names come to us by missionaries.

*Manuscripts* of Sir W. Scott's novels (13) were sold, by Evans, Pall Mall, for 317l.

*Map* (first Grecian) says Strabo, was Anaximander's: Hipparchus calls it the *ancient*.

A map describes the land, but charts, invented by Henry, son of John King of Portugal, represent the sea, or coast.

*Mark*. Withelred, King of Kent, *unable* to write, used the cross as his mark.

*Marquis*. Because governing marches and frontiers. First 1337. Vulgarly *mark-is*.

*Martyrology* of Eusebius, done into Latin by St. Jerome, now lost, was the most ancient.

*Marginal dates* in our bibles, are taken from abp. Usher's chronology, pub. 1650.

*Maria*. Derived from the Hebrew, and accented *ma-rî a*, but *ma-i-a* if from the Latin.

*Marylebone parish*, was originally a small village, formed by French refugees.

*Marines*. Sea soldiers: have three stations, viz., Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth: differ by one letter only, from *mariner*, but are as much opposed as light to darkness.

*Marshal*. Anciently, a sort of *ostler*, but now, a high military and civil officer.

*Mason*. The society of *Freemasons* is the most ancient and extensive in the world.

*Mass*. *High mass*, among Romanists, is a full choir, sacred music, and the ceremonial: *low mass*, are the prayers delivered without accompaniments.

*Master*. When Mr. is pronounced *Mister*, as, Mr. Fox. Chosen in most of our provinces, to designate a laborer, the hired or occasional servant, from his employer; whilst in London no such distinction is kept up: in this respect provincials have the advantage. The prefixure of Mr. in an address, is generally understood to distinguish a minister of dissent from a clergyman of the establishment; the initials of the latter's University degrees being attached to the end of his name, are thought a sufficient distinction; whilst the former, declining for the most part, academical honors, has no annexation of the sort thereto, but a courteous appellation preceding it. The introduction of both is, in no instance, deemed proper.

*Masters* in Chancery, are ordinary and extraordinary; these are indefinite and reside in provinces; but those consist of twelve and dwell in London.

- Mather, who,<sup>2</sup> horse language for *come here*. māth-ur-wo  
 Matins,<sup>2</sup> early prayers. *Lispingly māt-ens*. māt-tins  
 Matron,<sup>2</sup> a grave woman. Generally *māt-run*. mā-tron  
 Matter,<sup>2</sup> a corruption from wounds. (*metier*) māt-ur  
 Maugre,<sup>7</sup> in spite of, notwithstanding. (*full*) māw-gur  
 Maunder,<sup>5</sup> to grumble. Flippantly *mandur*. māwn-dur  
 Mausoleum,<sup>2</sup> a magnificent tomb. (*mōs-lum*) maw-so-lē-um  
 Maxillar,<sup>3</sup> like the jaw-bone. (*mags-zil-lur*) maks-īl-lar  
 Mayoralty,<sup>2</sup> mayor's office. Vul. *mayoraltry*. māy-ur-ul-te  
 Mazurka,<sup>2</sup> the Polish national dance. [sents. ma-zūr-kah  
 Me, oblique case of I, which it often *mis-repre*-me  
 Meadow (beaver)<sup>2</sup> artificial marsh in Canada. mēd-do  
 Meagre,<sup>3</sup> lean, thin. Corruptly *full*. mē-gur  
 Meconium,<sup>2</sup> juice of poppies. (*me-kōn-yum*) me-kōne-yum  
 Mediator,<sup>2</sup> an intercessor. Impropr. *Mēd-yitter*. me-de-ā-tur  
 Medicament,<sup>2</sup> any thing healing. Com. on *dic*. mēd-o-ka-ment  
 Melons,<sup>2</sup> a fruit. There are 25 varieties. mēl-lunz  
 Melpomene,<sup>2</sup> muse of tragedy. (*mel-po-mēen*) mel-pōm-en-e  
 Memoir,<sup>2</sup> a sketch. (*mem-war & mem-wore*.) me-mōir  
 Menagerie,<sup>2</sup> a place for beasts. (*me-nāhdj-ur-i*) me-nādj-ur-o

*Mathematics*. With the ancients, meant all sorts of learning and discipline.

*Matrice* (*ma-trice*) When used in a letter-foundry, is then pronounced *matris*.

*Matronal*. Has also an accent divided between the first and second syllable.

*Matter*. Hence—"The book is full of matter" (*information*) is improper.

*Maunder*. Some say *marnder*. *Maunder* is an artificial sore on beggars arms and legs.

*Mausoleum*. From Mausolus, who had a very superb sepulchre, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, erected to his memory by his wife Artemisia.

*Mayor*. A late writer calls it *mar*. In London and York he is styled lord mayor. Mayor of *Garrat* is the president of a village club, to resist encroachments on its common.

*Mazurka*. Was originally a war dance of the province of Magna, Masovia.

*Maiden assize*, is that in which no prisoner receives sentence of death.

*Making clocks* is ascribed to Boetius, 600; Paciticus of Verona, and Silvester in 1000.

*May-be*. A Somerset substitution for *perhaps*, which is a great traveller.

*Measure*. We formerly had four, viz., for wine, malt liquor, corn, and coal. Our *foot measure* owes its extent and appellation to that of an ancient British king.

*Medicament*. Its accent, in common use, moves to the second syllable.

*Medicine* (*med-e-sin*.) Also a term applied by the Mandans, a nation dwelling on the banks of the Missouri, to all things which they cannot understand. Improperly pronounced *med-sin*, which it is attempted to defend by the following quotation:—

"Is any sick? The man of Ross relieves,

Prescribes, attends, the *med'sin* makes and gives."

It is here, however, necessarily contracted, and is therefore no authority.

*measure* (foot) in Latin and Greek poetry, a long and short syllable: they have 28 feet.

*medical* tests upon the lungs, so much relied on at inquests, have often failed.

*meadow* [beaver] is formed by these extraordinary animals, and with wonderful sagacity, in the wood or bush, to retain sufficient water for their habitations.

*members, chairing*. From the northern nations shouldering their kings after an election. Those in colleges have gratuities; but of halls pay their own charges. A member of the House of Assembly, or Parliament, York, U. C. receives 10s. a day during the session.

*men* (races of) are five, namely, European, Asiatic, American Indian, Malay & African.

BARBARISM:—"A *matern* [*matter*, but properly *upwards*] of ten there." *Meller* for *yellow pear*; *mought* for *might*, *marvel* for *marble*, and *mare* for *mayor*.



Messiah,<sup>2</sup> there have been 24 false ones. mes-sī-ah  
 Mercy,<sup>2</sup> clemency. Vul. *marey*; corr. *naurey*. mēr-se  
 Mere,<sup>2</sup> a large lake, as that of *Windermere*. meer  
 Mermaid,<sup>2</sup> a sea-woman. Vulgarly *mare-maid*. mūr-made  
 Methodical,<sup>3</sup> ranged in order. (*mēth-o-dik-ul*) me-thōd-e-kul  
 Mezzotinto,<sup>2</sup> an engraving. Corr. *mezzotint*. mecz-zo-tin-to  
 Miasm,<sup>2</sup> an atom. Plural *miasms*. mī-az-em  
 Michaelmas,<sup>2</sup> feast of St. *Michael*. Vul. *mike*. mik-el-mus  
 Mien,<sup>2</sup> an air, look. Corruptly called *mine*. mene  
 Mignonette,<sup>2</sup> a shrub. *min-in-et* & *mig-un-et*. min-yun-ēt  
 Millepedes,<sup>2</sup> wood lice. Sometimes *millipedēs*. mil-le-peedz  
 Minish,<sup>5</sup> to lop or lessen. Now obsolete. mīn-ish  
 Minotaur,<sup>2</sup> a fabled monster. Affect. *min-e-tur*. mīn-no-tor  
 Minute,<sup>2</sup> part of time ;<sup>3</sup> small, then *mī-nēwt*. mīn-it  
 Minutia,<sup>2</sup> smallest part. Improper. *mī-nū-she*. mī-nū-she-a  
 Miracle,<sup>2</sup> a wonder. The canaille *marakul*. mīr-a-kul  
 Misanthropy,<sup>2</sup> hatred of men. (*mīsanthrope*) mis-ān-thro-pe  
 Miscellany,<sup>2</sup> a mixture. Commonly *mis-sil-un-e*. mīs-sil-len-e  
 Mischievous,<sup>2</sup> destructive. Vul. *mistsheveyus*. mīs-chef-us  
 Misna,<sup>2</sup> the Jewish civil law, divided in 6 parts. mīs-nah

*merchant*. Pronounced *marchant* in 1792: so fickle is our orthoepy. The number of merchant vessels employed by England and Scotland, amounts to 20,000.

*mēthinks*. Though used by our best writers, is nevertheless a corruption.

*metonymy*. One word for another. We read in ancient authors of *white scarlet & green purple*; because these superb colors being originally confined to fine linen, old poets have applied it to that sort of fabric, regardless of the hue.

*Messiah*. Fr t one, 130, *Caziba*, a Judean bandit; the last, 1632 *Mordocai*, German Jew.

*Methodists*. Originally a sect of physicians at Rome; afterwards, 1650, a body of polemic doctors, pleaders for Romanism; thence, same period, a pious brotherhood in England; and now a religious society, whose *communicants*, or registered members, exceed those of all others in the world. Recorded number in America, 1822, was 297,622. Upper Canada 50,000 hearers, and 14,900 communicants.

*mew*. A hawk's cage. Formerly the neighbourhood of Whitehall was full of mews, for keeping the king's hawks; hence the term as applied to his majesty's recently large stables there. Improperly adopted by the keepers of livery stables.

*St. Michael's mount*. First fortified by John, Earl of Oxford, against Edward IV.

*mile*. A German mile is equal to 4 English ones, a Dutch 3 one fourth, a Spanish league 3 two-thirds, and 11 Irish miles make 14 English. Its length was first determined 1593.

*Military* [the] term *brevet*, means promotion, without additional pay or duty.

*milk*. London consumes 16 million gallons annually. The Chinese never use it. A milk cow for *milch* cow, is frequent here, and common in the North, where it originated.

*ministers*. Among dissenters, are supported by their congregations, of which there are 9000 in England, who build their own chapels, and maintain their colleges, amounting to twenty, expend 150,000*l.* annually in Christian missions, and educate 800,000 children in their Sunday Schools.

*miracle*. From whence comes *miraculus*, another coin from the vulgar mint.

*militia* (our) tho' disembodied, costs 300,000*l.* per annum. Estab. by king Alfred.

*mines* who were the *harlequins* of ancient Rome, were also called *planipedes*.

*misfortunes* to our opponents we call *judgments*, but to our own party *trials*.

*mint*. A part of Southwark, erroneously supposed to be privileged for debtors. There are 8 presses in the Royal mint, which throw off diurnally 240,000 pieces.

*misna*, or *mischnah*. Written by the famous rabbi Jui las, about the year of Christ 180.

*minute*. A ball fired from a gun, moves at the rate of 27 miles per minute.

*middle ages* [in the] such was the scarcity of books, that one bible, Jerome's epistles, & a few volumes of ecclesiastical offices, served several monasteries in Spain.



- Missile,<sup>2</sup> thrown by the hand. Improperly long. mīs-il  
 Missura,<sup>2</sup> chanting the hymn *Nunc dimittis*. mis-sōo-rah  
 Mister,<sup>3</sup> what kind of *mister*? Obsol. (*mustur*) mīs-tur  
 Mistletoe,<sup>2</sup> a plant growing on the oak. mīz zul-to  
 Mithridate,<sup>2</sup> a medicine good against poison. mith-re-dāto  
 Mitre,<sup>2</sup> bp's. cap. Ex. Troy. First used in 1000. mī-tur  
 Mittens,<sup>2</sup> woman's gloves without fingers. mīt-enz  
 Mixed,<sup>7</sup> united. Improperly spelt *mixt*. mix-d  
 Mnemonics,<sup>2</sup> the art of memory. (*full*) ne-mōn-iks  
 Mob,<sup>2</sup> a crowd. Contraction of *mobile* *Vulgus*. mob  
 Mobble,<sup>5</sup> to dress inelegantly. Now obsolete. mō-bul  
 Mobile,<sup>2</sup> the populace. Usually called *mo-bēle*. mōb-eel  
 Mochasin,<sup>3</sup> an Indian shoe made of skin. mōk-a-sin  
 Moe,<sup>2</sup> more. Anciently *mo*. Now obsolete. mo  
 Molasses,<sup>2</sup> dregs of sugar. Properly *melasses*. mo-lās-sez  
 Molest,<sup>5</sup> to disturb. Low cockneys say *mislest*. mo-lēst  
 Momery,<sup>2</sup> a farce. Usually written *nummery*. mūn-mur-re [ur  
 Moneyscrivener,<sup>2</sup> a money raiser for others. mun-ne-skrīv-en-  
 Monger,<sup>2</sup> a dealer, trader, fish-boat. mūn-gur  
 Monogram,<sup>2</sup> a cipher; compound of many letters mōn-no-gram  
 Monologue,<sup>2</sup> a soliloquy. Corrupt. like *vogue*. mōn-no-log

*Miss*. Some prefer The *Miss May's* to the *Misses May*, alleging this, though correct, to be more suited for a subscription list than familiar use. moreover, say they, *misses* and *mrs.* directly assimilate. *Miss*, applied to females, in 1700, was thought reproachful. Mary Cross, who performed about 1702, was the first actress announced as *Miss*.

*Missionary*. The American board New York, sends 253 into heathen lands. There are thirteen principal missionary societies in England.

*Missura*. Part of a Catholic ceremonial preceding the departure of life.

*Mista'en* for mistaken, is often, but improperly, admitted into dictionaries. Also *mistakenly* for mistakenly is a common fault both in speaking and writing.

*Mistress*. Its corruption *missus*, nearly supersedes the proper sound. Anciently called *dame* [now a farmer's wife], which in law still means a baronet's lady.

*Mite*, in cheese, hardly visible to the naked eye, yet has 8 legs, 2 eyes, and 2 jointed tentacula. Also a coin, and usual word for a small piece or share of any thing.

*Mithridate*. Because invented by Mithridates, king of Pontus, who answered twenty-two ambassadors of different nations without an interpreter.

*Mittens*, being warmer than gloves, I found universally worn in America and Canada.

*Mitylene* [mīt-e-le-ne.] This word in Acts xx, 14. is improperly pronounced mīt-e-leen.

*Mnemonics*. A late orthoepist [Sheridan] pronounces all its letters.

*Mob*. Dean Swift violently opposed its political introduction into Ireland. And was first applied to the partisans of Lord Shaftesbury, in the reign of Charles II.

*Mobble*. Found only in Shakespear's Hamlet; the word *mob* was unknown in his time.

*Mobile*. Accented, by some writers, on *bile*, and by others on *mo*.

*Monarchy*. The earliest was founded by Theseus, 1259 years before Christ.

*Monastery*. First erected in England was at Glastonbury Somerset, in 597. Henry 8th suppressed 643, with 90 colleges; 2374 chantries, and 110 hospitals. Their united annual revenues were equivalent to six millions of our money.

*Money* was first struck in Greece, and so made as to divide into eight parts. Paper money is generally supposed to have originated with the Chinese. First stamped by Phidon, tyrant of Argos, 894 years before Christ.

*Money* [hat] a commercial perquisite, allowed to the captain of a ship; as *Chevisance* is that of a composition between debtor and creditor.

*Nonk*. The first one was Paul of Thebais, in or about the year 250.

Monostich, <sup>2</sup> a composition of one verse.	mo-nōs-tik
Monosyllable, <sup>2</sup> a word of one syllable.	mōn-o-sil-la-ble
Montem, <sup>2</sup> a triennial custom of Eton scholars.	mōn-tem
Montreal, <sup>2</sup> L. a <i>mount</i> . & seig. of St. Real. c. all.	mont-rē-ul
Monument, <sup>2</sup> a tomb, pillar. Vulgo <i>monnement</i>	mōn-yew-meant
Moon, <sup>2</sup> rises $\frac{2}{3}$ of an hour later daily.	mūne
Moor, <sup>2</sup> man of color. Prop. <i>maur</i> from <i>maurus</i> .	more
Mordant, <sup>3</sup> biting. Prop. <i>mordent</i> : Ex. <i>mordeo</i> .	mōr-dant
Mortgage, <sup>5</sup> to pledge; <sup>2</sup> security.	mōr-gidgo
Mosaic, <sup>2</sup> a variegated work with pebbles, &c.	mo-zā-ik
Moschetto, <sup>2</sup> a West India gnat. Also <i>mosquito</i> .	mos-kē-to
Moses, <sup>2</sup> because found in water. Jewish leader.	mō-zēz
Mosque, <sup>2</sup> a Turkish temple. Some. <i>mosk</i> . ( <i>full</i> ) <i>mosk</i>	
Mote, <sup>5</sup> for might.	Now obsolete. mote
Moth, <sup>2</sup> an insect.	Formerly called <i>marth</i> . moth
Mould, <sup>2</sup> earth. Ancient. <i>mold</i> . Vulgo <i>mo-cold</i> .	mold
Mufti, <sup>2</sup> primate of the Mussulmans: or <i>muphti</i> .	mūf-te
Muggy, <sup>3</sup> moist, damp.	Corruption of <i>murky</i> . mūg-go
Mulatto, <sup>2</sup> one born of a black and a white.	mew-lāt-to
Mulberry, <sup>2</sup> a fruit: we have 2 sorts. Ex. Per-	mūl-ber-re
sia, 1576.	
Multum, <sup>2</sup> ex. of <i>quassia</i> and liquorice juice.	mūl-tum
Murder, <sup>5</sup> to kill.	Formerly written <i>murther</i> . mūr-der

*Montem*. This custom arose at that early period when the fathers of the church sold their consecrated salt for medical purposes. *Eton* was formerly spelt *Eaton*.

*Month*. The Emperor Charlemagne gave names to the months.

*More*. If a person say—"I do not like this," another rejoins, "No *more* do I:" should be—"Neither do," or, "Nor do I." Unless finishing a sentence, *more* always requires *than* after it.

*Mosaic*, is not of Hebrew extraction, but comes from *Musium*; hence, ought to be *mausaic*. In the manufactory at Rome, the varieties of shades in color amount to 18,000!

*Mother*. Also substituted for Mrs. among females of middle age and low standing. *Mother Cary's chickens*: black sea-fowls, size of a swallow, and web-footed: so called by sailors, because generally preceding a storm. Properly *petrels*.

*Mufti*. When addressed, in writing, by the grand Seigneur, he gives him *twelve* titles.

*Mulatto*. The extremes of heat and cold are alike inimical to the enlargement of the understanding: this freezes, that parches it. From the great number of *Mulattoes*, that have passed under my observation, not a solitary exception ever yet arose against the rule of my opinion.

*Mum*. Ale brewed with wheat. Originally made in the dukedom of Brunswick.

*Multum*. Used by fraudulent brewers to economise both malt and hops.

*Moon*. By which means she completes her journey round the earth in about 30 days.

*Moorgate*. A city gate: because this spot was anciently an extensive moor.

*Motto*. Our regal one *Dieu et mon Droit*, was first used by Richard I, in 1194. "*He who spares the rod hates the child*," on the seal of *Mt Raisin*, gram. school, Lincoln.

*Moravians* (but 16,000) have 127 Missionary stations, which cost them 9000*l.* a year.

*Mountains*. The highest are situated at or near the equator: the *Andes* are of this number. Entire chain of the American, extends upwards of 11,500 miles. That of *Ætna* is 180 miles in circumference, with 77 cities, towns and villages on its sides.

*Monosyllables*. Are compared by *er* and *est*; dissyllables by *more* and *most*; those in *y* and *le*, after a mute, or accented on the last syllable, easily admit of *er* and *est*.

NOTE:—In Hayti they mourn 53 weeks for a husband, 26 a wife, 3 an uncle, and 2 a cousin. Henry III, of France, first mourn'd in *black*; till then in *violet*. Chinese in *white*.



Mure,<sup>2</sup> a wall. Mus,<sup>2</sup> a scramble. Both disused. newer: mus  
 Musician,<sup>2</sup> one skilled in music. (*musicianer.*) mew-jish-un  
 Mus,<sup>2</sup> the rat, of which there are 46 species. mus  
 Muses,<sup>2</sup> deities over the arts and sciences. mū-zes  
 Myopes,<sup>2</sup> short-sighted persons. Sing. *myops.* mī-o-pez  
 Myrrh,<sup>2</sup> an aromatic gum. Corruptly *mire.* mur  
 Mystagogue,<sup>2</sup> an interpreter of mysteries. mīs-ta-gog

## N.

Nabal,<sup>2</sup> a churlish Jew of Carmel in Judea. nā-bul  
 Nabob,<sup>2</sup> viceroy of the Great Mogul. (*na-bob*) nā-bob  
 Naiades,<sup>2</sup> water nymphs. Corruptly *nades.* nāy-a-dez  
 Nankin,<sup>2</sup> a stuff. Because made at *Nankin.* nān-keen  
 Naphtha,<sup>2</sup> a kind of unctious metal. nāf-tha  
 Narrate,<sup>5</sup> to relate. From the Latin of *narro.* nār-rate  
 Narration,<sup>2</sup> an account. (*na-ra-shun*) nar-rā.shun  
 Narrow,<sup>5</sup> to contract, make less. (*narrah*) nār-ro  
 Nasturtium,<sup>2</sup> a garden plant. (*Sturshun.*) nas-tūr-shum  
 Natural,<sup>3</sup> produced by nature. (*nat-rul*) nātsh-ur-el  
 Nature,<sup>2</sup> the native state of any thing. (*na-tur*) na-tshure  
 Naught,<sup>2</sup> worthless. Commonly written *nought.* nawt  
 Naumachy,<sup>2</sup> a mock sea-fight. (*naw-mā-tshe*) nāw-ma-ke  
 Nauseously,<sup>7</sup> offensively, loathsomely. nāw-shus-le

*Marlborough* (near) is Silbury hill *barrow*, large as a pyramid of *Geza*. These mounds of earth over the dead, of which graves are an imitation, abound in England, espec. Wilts.

*Mun.* 'I eoud'nt help it *mun.*' This odd word is plainly a barbarism on *man*.

*Muses.* Some say *threc*, *Mueme*, *Acæde*, and *Meleti*: Homer and Hesiod reckon nine, *Clio*, *Euterpe*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpsichore*, *Erato*, *Polyhymnia*, *Urania*, & *Calliope*.

*Muskets.* Their fixed length is 3f. 8in. from muzzle to pan: range of its ball 720 feet. First seen in Asia, and used in Europe at the siege of Rhege in 1521.

*Musician.* A London mob will not only add *er*, to this word, but that also of optician.

A *Dulcimer* has about 50 wires over a bridge at each end, played on with iron rods.

*Music* (scoring in) is arranging its detached parts into method and order.

*Musical chimes* abound in London churches, but those in Spitalfields are the best.

*Mussulmans.* There are two sorts, *Sonnites*, of Omar, and *Shiites*, of Ali. Some say *Mussulmen*; but we write *Ottomans* and *Germans* plural; and he who should convert them into *Ottomen* and *Germen*, would be surely laughed at for his pains.

*Mutual.* Should give place to common in "Our *mutual* benefactor."

*Mutton and Beef.* First sold by weight, 1534, a *halfpenny* and *three farthings* a pound.

*Myopes.* From which comes the verb to *mope*, and the noun a *mope*.

*Myriad.* *Ten thousand*; but erroneously applied to an indefinite number.

*N* has one sound; is mute after *m*, and when preceded by *l* in the same syllable.

*Nabal.* Hence the word now denotes a rich, covetous, hard-hearted man.

*Nabob.* Properly *navob*, the plural of *naib*, a deputy: same also as *nazim*. Likewise title of a prince; also a European that has acquired a fortune in the East Indies.

*Naha* (on the river) near Coblentz, related by Barthius, was an echo repeating 17 times.

*Naiades.* Latin plural; English one, *naiids*; singular, *naid* (*nay-ud*); vulgo, *nade*.

*Name* (Scripture) of Bethphage, is mis-pronounced *beth-page*; properly *beth-fa-je*.

*Napolcon*, during his eleven years reign, lost in battle, 5,490,000 men. In the last year thereof, he levied, exclusive of the national guard, 1,300,000 more!

*Narrate.* Dr. Johnson says, surely by mistake, that it is used only in Scotland.

*National debt.* Allowance to the bank for its management, is 251,896*l.* annually.

*Nativity* (the) Ancient writers do not agree upon the exact period, but run through all the months of the year. *Nature* is used by Theologians in eight senses.

*Naught.* Also substituted for *nought*, which see. And *nag'd* for aggravated.



Naval, <sup>2</sup> consisting of ships.	Vulg. <i>nāv-ul</i> . nā-vul
Navel, <sup>2</sup> part of the body.	Corr. <i>nāv-rul</i> . nā-vul
Navigator, <sup>2</sup> a seaman, one who pilots a ship.	nāv-e-ga-tur
Navy, <sup>2</sup> ships of war only.	Vulgarly <i>nav-ve</i> . nā-ve
Ne, <sup>7</sup> neither, or not. Is now obsolete.	ne
Neap, <sup>3</sup> decreascent. Applied to the tides only.	nepe
Neatherd, <sup>2</sup> one who keeps herds.	( <i>nethurd</i> ) nēet-hurd
Neb, <sup>2</sup> beak, mouth.	Improperly <i>nib</i> . neb
Necessitated, <sup>6</sup> obliged.	Vulg. <i>ne-ses-si-a-tid</i> . ne-sēs-se-ta-ted
Neckcloth, <sup>2</sup> a cravat. Cor. of <i>croat</i> .	( <i>nek-luth</i> ) nēk-kloth
Nectarine, <sup>2</sup> a fruit, we have 28 sorts.	( <i>nek-trin</i> ) nēk-tur-rin
Needham, <sup>2</sup> an ancient town in Suffolk.	nēde-em
Needle, <sup>2</sup> a small steel bar made use of in a mariner's compass; a thing to sew with.	nēe-āul
Neese, <sup>5</sup> to sneeze. Is become obsolete.	neze
Nef, <sup>2</sup> the body of a church.	Corr. <i>nif</i> . nef
Nefandus, <sup>3</sup> abominable, wicked.	( <i>nēf-an-dis</i> ) ne-fān-dus
Negation, <sup>2</sup> a denial; a description by negative.	ne-gā-shun
Negligence, <sup>2</sup> acting heedlessly.	( <i>neg-li-jince</i> ) nēg-le-jence
Negotiator, <sup>2</sup> a manager.	<i>Ne-gōsh-e-a-tur</i> . ne-gō-she-a-tur
Negro, <sup>2</sup> a slave.	Vulgarly called <i>ne-gur</i> . nē-gro
Negus, <sup>2</sup> wine, water, sugar, nutmeg & lemon.	nē-gus
Neif, <sup>2</sup> the first, a bond-woman.	Corr. <i>nif</i> . neef
Neigh, <sup>5</sup> to cry like a horse; <sup>2</sup> the voice of one.	na

*Navigation* (our canal) in the vicinity of London alone, equals that of all France.

*Navigation*. The phraseology of this art is imported from Holland: Greek and Latin supply us with all the terms in the mathematics and philosophy; as do the Italian language those of our artists and musicians; whilst our military men borrow theirs from the flexibility of the French; and the heavy-formed Saxon produce all those that are to be found in agriculture and the mechanical arts.

*Navigator*. Vulgarly misadopted for an excavator, or cutter of a canal.

*Nary*. From 1793 to 1829 ours lost 551 ships; of which 160 were taken or destroyed by the enemy; the remainder were stranded, burnt or foundered. American is 7 ships of the line, 11 frigates, 2 corvettes, 12 sloops, and 7 schooners. The first statutes respecting the British Navy, were passed in the reign of Richard II.

*Navy-yards* of England are Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, Portsmouth, Sheerness, & Plymouth. *Nary-bills* are those issued for stores, and bear interest until paid.

*Neap-tide*, so often occurring, means a low, short, or slack tide.

*Neb*. Denotes in Scotland, when used, the bill of a bird.

*Necessaries* of life, in England, are tax'd to the amount of 32,000,000*l.* annually.

*Needles*. Whitechapel are the best: properly made of German or Hungarian steel.

*Needham*. "The highway to *Needham*" is, vulgarly, the right one to poverty.

*Negation*. We have an old edition of the bible in which by mistake the negations are omitted in the decalogue: the Stationer's Company were, however, amerced in a heavy penalty for entering the edition without discovering the errata.

*Negociator*. Some authorities accent it differently, but the above prevails.

*Negroes*: *s*, in an elision after a plural, is thus placed '*negroes*' cots,' not *between* the two last letters. They were adjudged to be free, upon landing in this country, in 1772. Called *niggurs* by the colonists.

*Negus*. Named and brought into fashion by F. Negus, master of the horse to Geo. I.

*Neighbour*. Also a term used by provincials to distinguish a woman helper from a regular servant: a very reasonable distinction, and much needed elsewhere.

Neighbourly, <sup>7</sup> becoming a neighbour, kind.	nā-bur-lo
Neither, <sup>3</sup> not either.	( <i>ni-ther</i> and <i>nather</i> ) nē-thur
Nemoral, <sup>3</sup> relating to a grove.	( <i>ne-mō-rul</i> ) nēm-ur-ul
Nepenthe, <sup>2</sup> a drug that expels pain.	( <i>nēp-enth</i> ) ne-pēn-tho
Nephew, <sup>2</sup> son of a brother or sister.	( <i>nev-ve</i> ) nēv-yew
Nephritic, <sup>2</sup> good for the stone.	( <i>nif-tick</i> ) ne-frīt-ik
Nervous, <sup>3</sup> strong, vigorous.	( <i>nerv-yus</i> ) nūrv-us
Nescience, <sup>2</sup> ignorance, illiterateness.	( <i>nesh-ens</i> ) nēsh-e-ence
Ness, <sup>2</sup> a headland point, a nose.	Prop. <i>Nex</i> . ness
Nestle, <sup>5</sup> to lie close, cherish.	( <i>nez-el</i> ) nēs-ul
Nether, <sup>3</sup> lower, placed below.	( <i>nee-ther</i> ) nēth-ur
Neuter, <sup>3</sup> being of neither party.	( <i>ni-tur</i> ) nēw-tur
Never, <sup>7</sup> at no time, in no degree,	( <i>niv-ur</i> ) nēv-vur
New, <sup>3</sup> fresh, late, modern.	( <i>nu</i> ) neu
News, <sup>2</sup> fresh accounts of transactions.	( <i>nuze</i> ) neuze
Newt, <sup>2</sup> a creeping animal, lizard.	( <i>nute</i> ) newto
Niagara Falls. <sup>2</sup> U. Canada; near a mile wide.	ni-āg-a-rah
Nibbler, <sup>2</sup> a small biter.	Mis-spelt <i>nibler</i> . nib-lar
Niche, <sup>2</sup> a hollow for a statue.	Corr. <i>netshe</i> nitsh
Nide, <sup>2</sup> a brood, as a brood of pheasants.	nido
Nigh, <sup>3</sup> <i>near</i> , its supply, and better word.	ni
Nightingale, <sup>2</sup> a singing bird.	( <i>nite-in-gul</i> ) nīte-in-gale
Nihility, <sup>2</sup> nothingness.	( <i>nil-e-te</i> ) ni-hīl-e-to
Nill, <sup>5</sup> to refuse. Improperly written with one <i>l</i> .	nil

*Neither*. Requires *nor* after it; hence the inaccuracy—"Neither this or that." On the contrary, when the *n* is left out, *nor* must be put before it; as—"Is it this one?"—"No, *nor* that either." It is often confounded with *nether*.

*Nepos* [*Cornelius*.] Was the first classical book printed in Russia (Moscow, 1761).

*News*. Formed from the initials of the cardinal points—North, East, West, and South; a remark that has hitherto escaped notice, and most singularly applicable.

*Newspaper*. 66 are published in London, [20 in Dublin] which threw off 20,153,741 impressions last year; 260,000 of which were sent into the country weekly. It requires 25,000*l*. to set up a London daily paper. The New York *Christian Advocate*, sells 30,000 copies of each impression. First Gazette was published at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665.

*New year*. The Jews began theirs in March, the Athenians with June, the Macedonians on 24th of September, the Ethiopians and Egyptians 30th of August, the Persians and Armenians the 11th thereof; but Christians of the western world commence theirs on the 1st of January: hence the conflicting data of events.

*Blanc-Nex*, or *White Head-land*, on the French coast, but nautically *Black Ness*.

*Nicene creed*. Made by Constantine, at Nice, 315, and received by the English Church; as that of the *Athanasian*, in tenth century; since proved to be by the bishop of *Arles*.

*Nill*. Nearly obsolete, but the noun *nil* is in good use.

*Never*. Its poetical ism *ne'er*, is subject to the same remark as that on *mistaken*.

*New bread* is injurious, whilst two stale loaves will go as far as three new ones.

*New Testament* and the *Old*, were divided into chapters by Claro, a monk, 1253; and into verses by Stephens, a French printer, 1551. The Jews divided the Old Testament into the Law, the Prophets, and the Writings. Romanists accept the *vulgate* only of both.

*Nicety*. We pronounce in three, but *safety*, *ninety*, and *surely*, in two syllables.

*Niagara-falls* descend 160 feet, in form of a sector-circle. At my visit, 1833, I passed under them with some risk, and heard their roar a distance of fifteen miles.

**VULGARISMS**.—"Nairn (neither) of 'em." And birds *nes-tes* for *nests*.



Nine Nations, <sup>2</sup> the commonalty of Brussels.	nine-nāish-uns
Nisi-prius, <sup>2</sup> a civil court.	( <i>nisi-pri-si</i> ) nī-si-pri-us
Nitency, <sup>2</sup> brightness, a spring.	Now <i>obsolete</i> . nī-ten-se
Nitrous, <sup>3</sup> impregnated with nitre.	( <i>nit-rus</i> ) nī-trus
Noblesse, <sup>2</sup> whole body of nobles.	( <i>no-bleez</i> ) no-blēs
Nocent, <sup>3</sup> guilty.	Corruptly called <i>nos-sunt</i> . nō-sent
Noious, <sup>3</sup> mischievous.	Now <i>obsolete</i> . ( <i>noe-us</i> ) nōy-us
Noisy, <sup>3</sup> unruly.	A late writer calls it <i>noe-ze</i> . nōy-ze
Nominal, <sup>3</sup> in appearance only.	( <i>nom-nul</i> ) nōm in-ul
Nomination, <sup>2</sup> an appointment.	( <i>nom-na-shun</i> ) nom-in-ā-shun
Nominative, <sup>3</sup> a case in grammar.	( <i>nom-a-tiv</i> ) nōm-in-a-tiv
Nonce, <sup>2</sup> purpose, design, drift.	( <i>nunse</i> ) nonse
None, <sup>3</sup> not any one.	( <i>non</i> and <i>full</i> ) nun
Nonesuch, <sup>2</sup> unequalled.	Or <i>nonsuch</i> . ( <i>nun-sutch</i> ) nōn sutsh
Nonsolution, <sup>2</sup> not solved.	( <i>nun-so-lu-shun</i> ) non-so-lēw-shun
Nonsuit, <sup>5</sup> to quash proceedings.	( <i>nun-sute</i> ) nōn-sute
Nore, <sup>2</sup> that part of the Thames off Sheerness.	noor
Norfolk-biffin, <sup>2</sup> an apple.	Properly <i>Beauffin</i> . nor-fulk-biffin
North-western, <sup>3</sup> a violent wind.	( <i>nor-wester</i> ) north-wēst-urn
Notable, <sup>3</sup> remarkable, bustling, careful.	nō-ta-bel
Notation, <sup>2</sup> recording any thing my figures.	no-ta-shun
Notes, <sup>2</sup> for and above £100,000 are punctured.	notes
Notice, <sup>2</sup> regard, advice.	Commonly <i>nōt-is</i> . nō-tis
Notoriety, <sup>2</sup> publicity.	Barbarously <i>no-tor-e-te</i> . no-to-rī-e-to

*Nine pair* of muscles are within the month and lips; inserted into the latter.

*Nine* (by the *deep*, Nautical term on heaving the lead, but properly *dip*).

*Nine of diamonds*. The curse of Scotland; because Gen. Campbell, on the eve of the battle of Culloden, received an order written upon this card, to give no quarter.

*Nobility*. Expressed among our Saxon ancestors, by the word *Alderman*; then equivalent to earl or count now. Was necessary for promotion in the armies of old France.

*Noblesse*. Formerly accented on the first syllable.

*Nominative*. In the hurry of school pronunciation, miscalled *nomnative*.

*Nonce*. May be resolved into *once*, which it is now conjectured to represent.

*None*. Also one of the Romish seven canonical hours, answering to three o'clock.

*Nonsense*, sounds worse in the English than that of any other language.

*Nor*. Many poets adopt it for *neither*;—"Nor understanding aught, nor understood." How much soever we may feel inclined to tolerate it in this instance, we are by no means so disposed in the following:—"Death spares *nor* age *nor* sex." This poeticism is not only destitute of embellishment, but exhibits bad taste. Although servilely copied by a host of poetasters, it is not a wit the less censurable.

*North* (trees exposed to the) in Canadian woods, are protected with moss, by nature.

*Norwood hills* are 390 feet above the level of the sea; and as the London fogs never rise higher than 240, they consequently enjoy pre-eminent salubrity.

"Is there *none* here but you?" A common impropriety, and even used by Dean Swift.

*Notation* of the ancients, according to Pliny, did not exceed 100,000.

*Notable*. When "*bustling*" then *not-a-bel*. This applies also to *notably*.

*Notes*. Of the above magnitude pass from the East India Company, for tea duties, to the Bank, and thence to the Excise; and being filled up in writing, to prevent alteration, are regularly pricked all over. In France, there are no notes but the national bank; amount circulating in Scotland 2,500,000*l*. Notes of music invented 1070.

**VULGARISMS**:—*Noint* and *anint*, *nunplush*, *nur*, for anoint, nonplus, (*non-plus*) & *nor*.



Notus, <sup>2</sup> the south wind.	( <i>not-is</i> )	nō-tis
Nought, <sup>2</sup> this character (o)	Improperly <i>ought</i> .	nawt
Nous, <sup>2</sup> common word for sense, talent, tact.		nouse
Nousel, <sup>5</sup> to nurse up.	Corruptly <i>now-zel</i> .	nūz-el
Novel, <sup>2</sup> new : a law annexed to the code.		nōv-ul
Novenary, <sup>2</sup> number of nine.	( <i>nuv-na-re</i> )	nōv-en-ar-e
Novercal, <sup>3</sup> manner of a step-mother.	( <i>nuvurkut</i> )	no.vēr-kal
Novice, <sup>2</sup> an unlearned person.	Com. <i>nuv-rus</i> .	nōv-vis
Novitiate, <sup>2</sup> the condition of a novice.		no.vish.she.ate
Nowise, <sup>7</sup> not in any manner, by no means.		nō-wise
Noxious, <sup>3</sup> destructive, criminal, guilty.		nōk-shus
Nozle, <sup>2</sup> a nose, front.	Mis-spelt <i>nosle</i> .	nōz-zul
Nubile, <sup>3</sup> marriageable.	Improperly <i>long</i> .	nēw-bil
Nucleus, <sup>2</sup> a kernel.	Corruptly <i>nuk-lus</i> .	nēw-kle-us
Nuisance, <sup>2</sup> something obnoxious.	( <i>nu-sans</i> )	nēw-sanse
Numbedness, <sup>2</sup> stupefaction.	( <i>num-nus</i> )	nūm-ed-ness
Number, <sup>2</sup> many figures added, harmony.		nūmbur
Numerous, <sup>3</sup> containing many.	( <i>num-rus</i> )	nēw-mur-us
Nunchion, <sup>2</sup> food eaten at an irregular time.		nūn-shun
Nuncupative, <sup>3</sup> by word of mouth, not written.		nun-kēw.pa-tive
Nuptial, <sup>3</sup> of or pertaining to marriage.		nūp-shul
Nurse, <sup>2</sup> one that has the care of children.	( <i>nus</i> )	nurse
Nustle, <sup>5</sup> to fondle, to cherish.	( <i>nurz-ul</i> )	nūs-sul
Nymph, <sup>2</sup> a goddess of the woods, lady, virgin.		nimf

*Nought*. Often, in Schools, miscalled *ought*, and so received commonly by others.

*Nousel*. A corruption from *nursle*.

*Novels*. Also 168 volumes of the Civil Law added, by Justinian, to the Codex. The code is accounted the second volume of the civil law, and contains 12 books.

*Nowise*. Improperly called, and as improperly written, *noways*.

*Nozle*. By being written with *z*, instead of *s*, is less objectionable : still its orthography is defective, as that of *codle*, and others of the same class.

*Nudge*. A common term, signifying a slight push or touch with the elbow.

*Numb*. When *b* follows *m* at the end of a word it is invariably mute.

*Number*. If a business-man in London, reside in the upper part of a house, and the No. be 12, he announces himself by figuring the door-post 12½. Cardinal numbers are 1, 2, etc. ordinal 1st, 2nd, etc. and compound such as 12 divisible by 2, 3, 4, and 6. *Aliquant* and *aliquot* are easily mistaken : *this* has no remainder, but *that* has.

*Number* of Comets in our system is unknown, but up to 1771, about 450 had appeared.

*Numbers* contains the whole period of Moses' ministration in the wilderness.

*Nunchion*. Corruption of *noon-chion*, food taken at noon. Some say that *lunch* means a large piece of food, and *nunchion*, victuals eaten between meals : a distinction, however, that appears to me, to be something like splitting hairs.

*Nunnery*. First in England, was at Folkstone, Kent, founded by King Eadbald in 630.

*Nuts*. Acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, are all the vegetable food natural to our island, all others having been originally imported from other countries.

*Nouns* in *or*, are of Latin origin, whilst those in *er*, are of Saxon growth. Some may be used as adjectives : we can say a *gold* or *golden* ring, a *wood* or *wooden* frame.

*Numeral* letters are all those commonly used for figures, as T. V. X. L. C. D. M.

*Nurse*. Joan of Oxford, as nurse to the black prince, had a pension of 10*l.* a year. To say a *nursing* was common a century since, but is now very properly exploded.

## O

Oafish, <sup>3</sup> dull, stupid, weak.	( <i>off-ish</i> ) ōfe-ish
Oak, <sup>2</sup> the name of a tree, or its wood.	oke
Oar, <sup>5</sup> to impel by rowing.	( <i>ō-ur</i> ) ore
Obduracy, <sup>2</sup> hardness of heart.	( <i>ob-jū-ra-si</i> ) ōb-du-ra-se
Obeisance, <sup>2</sup> an act of courtesy.	( <i>o-be-sens</i> ) o.bē-sanse
Obelisk, <sup>2</sup> a pyramid.	Improperly <i>ob-lisk.</i> ōb-e-lisk
Obit, <sup>2</sup> death, funeral rites.	( <i>ob-bit</i> ) ō.bit
Oblige, <sup>5</sup> to bind or force, do a favor.	( <i>o-bleje</i> ) o.blije
Oblique, <sup>3</sup> not direct.	Improp. <i>ob-like.</i> ob.lēek
Oblivion, <sup>2</sup> forgetfulness.	( <i>ob-liv-yin</i> ) o.bliv-yun
Oblivious, <sup>3</sup> causing forgetfulness.	( <i>ob-liv-yus</i> ) o.bliv-ve-us
Obolus, <sup>2</sup> an ancient silver coin.	ōb-o-lus
Obsolete, <sup>3</sup> disused, grown out of use.	ōb-so-lete
Obtestation, <sup>2</sup> a supplication, prayer.	ob-tes-tā-shun
Obvious, <sup>3</sup> evident, clear.	Corruptly <i>ob-vus.</i> ōb-ve-us
Obviously, <sup>7</sup> evidently.	Impr. <i>ob-vus-le.</i> ōb-ve-us.le
Occult, <sup>3</sup> secret.	Frequently mis-spelt <i>ōk-ult.</i> ok-kūlt
Ocean, <sup>2</sup> are 3, Atlantic, Pacific and Indian.	ō-shun
Ochre, <sup>2</sup> a coarse blue or yellow earth.	( <i>full</i> ) ō.kur
Ocypete, <sup>2</sup> one of the Harpies.	( <i>o-si-pect, o-sipt</i> ) o.sip.e.to
Odeum, <sup>2</sup> the choir-service of a church.	( <i>ode-yum</i> ) o-dē-um
Odious, <sup>3</sup> abominable.	Improperly <i>ode-yus.</i> ō-de-us
Odium, <sup>2</sup> hatred.	Barbarously <i>ojum.</i> ( <i>ode-yum</i> ) ō-de-um
Odour, <sup>2</sup> a good or bad scent.	Vulg. <i>ode-yur.</i> ō-dur
Oeilid, <sup>2</sup> a glance.	By some called <i>eyclid.</i> e-il-yud

O. Is sometimes pronounced like *w*, as in *one*; and of *u*, as in *ton*: it may also be added, the Scots invariably pronounce it *a*; and as invariably *a*, *o*.

*Oak.* To build a ship of war of 74 guns, requires the produce of *fourteen* acres of oak! Is of slow growth, seldom attaining a greater diameter than 14 inches in 80 years.

*Oars.* A boat rowed by two or more men; but *scullers*, when plied by one person only.

*Obduracy.* Often accented on *du*, and also called *ob-ju-ra-se*.

*Obey* (*o-ba*) Had anciently the preposition *to* before the person obeyed.

*Oblige.* Many writers append the true orthoepy with its barbarism *o bleedge*, which the mob adopt indiscriminately with that of *obligated*. The Jews are *obliged* to rehearse 100 benedictions daily, 80 of which must be delivered in the morning.

*Oblique.* Retains its French form; a few endeavour to mould it into an English one.

*Oblivious.* Occasionally written *oblivial*, which some think is chaster.

*Obolus.* Formerly meant the half of any coin, of what value soever it might be.

*Obtained.* In mentioning the adoption of any custom, act, or object, instead of saying it has obtained consideration or respect, some writers now say, "It has *obtained*," which is imperfect, meagre and inelegant.

*Odeum.* Also a place in which musicians practise before entering the theatre.

*Odious.* Has a barbarism of *o-jus*, with which a late orthoepist is chargeable.

*Oeilid.* Occurs in Shakspeare's *Leur*, and is the only instance in which this triphthong is to be found. Note: *ph* and *gh*, ending words, generally sound like *f*.

*Oath* (The Freeman's) and an Almanac were the first two books printed in America.

*Oats.* 38lbs. is the mean weight of a bushel, 50 that of barley, and 60 of wheat.

NOTE:—Anciently actors in noble families, at the end of the play, prayed for the health and prosperity of their patrons; and in theatres for that of the king and queen: hence the addition of *Fivant Rex et Regina*, to modern play bills.



Of, <sup>9</sup> concerning, according to, by, or in.	ov
Off, <sup>7</sup> signifying distance, not near.	of
Official, <sup>2</sup> an officer in the ecclesiastical court.	of-fish-shul
Ofsing, <sup>2</sup> nautical for the open sea.	(of-fin) off-ing
Ogle, <sup>5</sup> to look silly.	(og-gul) ō.gul
Oglio, <sup>2</sup> a medley.	Sometimes spelt <i>olio</i> . ō-le-o
Oh !, <sup>10</sup> expressing either sorrow or anguish.	o
Oint, <sup>5</sup> to smear over.	Corrupt. from <i>anoint</i> . oynt
Okus, <sup>5</sup> to administer a soporific draught.	ō-kus
Olid, or olidious, <sup>3</sup> rank.	Mispronounced <i>o-lid</i> . ōl-id
Olney, <sup>2</sup> a town in Bucks.	Formerly <i>oul-ney</i> . ōl-ne
Olympiad, <sup>2</sup> the space of four years.	(o-lim-pid) o.limp-yud
Ombre, <sup>2</sup> a game at cards ; name of a fish.	ōm-bur
Ominous, <sup>3</sup> foreboding ill.	(ō-min-us) ōm-e-nous
Omniscience, <sup>2</sup> infinite wisdom.	om-nish-shense
Omnium, <sup>2</sup> various stocks in a new loan.	ōm-ne-um
Omphale, <sup>2</sup> a queen of Lydia.	(om-faīl et om-fā-le) ōm-fa-le
Once, <sup>7</sup> at one time.	Vulgarly called <i>unse</i> . wunse
One, <sup>3</sup> single, any.	In the provinces <i>own</i> . wun
Onion, <sup>2</sup> a plant.	Some. <i>un-yun</i> . Barb. <i>ing-un</i> . on-yun
Only, <sup>7</sup> singly.	Provincially as spelt. ōwn-le

*Of* should be expunged in "ringing *of* bells, and firing *of* cannon." Likewise in "singing of songs," etc. and rejected for *with* in—"acquaint him *of* it."

*Of* and *Off*. Spellenarians, in their words, *similar* in sound, give them one and the same. Note. When *of*, *as*, *to*, *do*, and *is*, are used as words, not syllables, they are pronounced *ov*, *az*, *doof*, *too*, and *iz*.

*Off*. Redundant words are marks of vulgarity : "take the book *off of* the table."

*Offal*. The head, hide, and entrails of an animal, averaged at a penny per pound.

*Office of coroner*. Sum paid to those of Middlesex (3) for the last 75 days of 1831, was 237*l*. In some counties a coroner's emoluments do not exceed 75*l*. per annum. L. C. Justice of the King's Bench, is our sovereign coroner, under him two for each county.

*Officer*. When the herald of a victory, receives pecuniary reward, exclusive of promotion. Number of officers of all grades in our army, on July 1, 1831, was 13,653. Those having the command of entire regiments, are denominated field-officers.

*Ogle*. Regularly marked in critical pronouncing dictionaries, as *ogl*.

*Oh !* Written in this manner when exclamative, or denoting pain either of body or mind ; but when entreative, or addressed to another, the *h* is then omitted.

*Oil*. Vulgarly and by low Londoners *ile*. The firemen of Constantinople are sometimes accused of discharging *oil* from their engines instead of water.

*Oint*. Is rejected by good speakers, but received for *anoint* by bad ones.

*Old*. Requires the same remark that has been applied to *mould*.

*Olympic games*: solemn Grecian games, so named because dedicated to Olympian Jupiter.

*Omega*. The last, as Alpha is the first, letter in the Greek alphabet : hence the propriety of their adoption in the Sacred Writings.

*Omniscience*. Dean Swift objects to it strongly, as he does to eccentric.

*Once*. The Jews wrote the Pentateuch through *once*, and their kings *twice* in their lives. That of the *Samaritan*, or Phœnician character, was introduced by abp. Usher.

*Omnium*. If sold before the instalments are paid up, then called *scrip*.

*On*. Should be replaced by *of* in Mark 14 & 51. *On* is ungrammatical, 'Of (*on*) a sudden.'

*One*. Its proper pronunciation, with *once* and *none*, is the best test of a residence in London. When appended, is commonly barbarised *un*, *in*, and *n*, as a *little-one* (*un*, etc.)

NOTE:—A *nold* for an *old* thing is very prevalent. its orthoepey may be a subject of some nicety ; but correct speakers will not fail to observe it.



- Onyx,<sup>2</sup> a valuable gem. Vulgarly *unex*. ɔn-iks  
 Opaque,<sup>3</sup> dark, obscure, cloudy. (*full*) o.pāke  
 Opera,<sup>2</sup> a musical entertainment. (*hop-pur-uh*) ɔp-ur-uh  
 Opine,<sup>5</sup> to think. Changed to *opeen*. Obsolete. o-pīne  
 Opium,<sup>2</sup> distilled juice of poppies. (*ōpe-yum*) ɔ-pee-um  
 Opodeldoc,<sup>2</sup> a medical compound. (*opedildok*) ɔp-o-dēl-dok  
 Oppidan,<sup>2</sup> a student of King's Coll. Westmins. ɔp-e-dan  
 Opposite,<sup>2</sup> facing. Vulg. *op-po-zit*, *op-po-zīte*. ɔp-po-zit  
 Optician,<sup>2</sup> one skilled in optics. (*optishun-er*) ɔp-tīsh-shun  
 Oral,<sup>3</sup> delivered by the mouth. (*or-ul*) ɔ-rul  
 Oratories,<sup>2</sup> recesses, as chapels, in St. Paul's ca- ɔr-a-tur-ies  
 thedral. Spelt in Henry 8th's time, St. *Poule's*.  
 Oratorio,<sup>2</sup> a sacred drama. Barb. ɔr-a-tor-re. or-ra-tō-re-o  
 Orchestra,<sup>2</sup> a musical gallery. Also *orchestre*. or-kēs-tra  
 Ordeal,<sup>2</sup> a trial by fire or water. (*or-jē-al*) ɔr-de-ul  
 Ordnance,<sup>2</sup> great guns. Vulgarly *or-din-nunse*. ɔrd-nunse  
 Ordure,<sup>2</sup> dung, filth. Corruptly *or-der*. ɔr-jure  
 Orison,<sup>2</sup> a prayer. Ex. *oraison*. Com. o-rī-zun. ɔr-re-zun  
 Ornithology,<sup>2</sup> the science or account of birds. or-ne-thōl-o-je  
 Orthography,<sup>2</sup> the art of spelling words. or-thōg-ra-fe  
 Orthoepy,<sup>2</sup> a pronunciation of words. (*ōr-thup-e*) or-thō-e-pe  
 Orts,<sup>2</sup> fragments. Some write *oughts*. (*auts*) orts  
 Ost,<sup>2</sup> a vessel to dry malt or hops in. Or *oust*. oste

*Opera*. Imported from Venice, but, as thought, to the discredit of the importers.

*Opium*. A Turk will eat, with impunity, what would kill *twenty* Europeans. He mourns for the dead in *blue* or *violet*; Egyptians, *yellow*, and Ethiopians in *brown*.

*Orporto*. Its wine is called Port, of which is sold in London alone, more than its vintage produces. I possess a wine merchant's receipt for *making Port wine*, by the sale of which he is now retired upon a handsome fortune.

*Opposite*. Improperly made a preposition in—"It's opposite (*to*) Whitehall."

*Optic*. Formerly *optick*; but *k* following *c*, at the end of words, is now rejected.

*Orange*. There are two sorts, *China*, (*tchi-na*), and the *Seville* (*sev-il*). The Orange pippin, from Normandy, was first planted in Wraxhall cottage garden, Isle of Wight.

*Oratory*. The Athenian Greeks modulated their language to this art, caring little about grammar, which, unquestionably, was first studied by the Romans.

*Oratory-hospital*, Rome, so large as to entertain (1600) in the Jubilee, 470,000 persons!

*Oratories*. Ordered by the then duke of York; intended secretly for the popish service.

*Orchestra*. This is the preferable orthography. Vulgarly called *ork-us-tur*.

*Ordeal*. Known to the Greeks, used by the Saxons, and abolished by Henry III. 1261.

*Ordinary*. When an eating-house is barbarised *ornare*. Also the chaplain of Newgate whose salary is 400*l.* per annum, with a residence, next the prison, in Newgate-street.

*Orrery*. A fine solar instrument. Invented by Charles, Earl of Orrery.

*Organ*. First, seen in Europe was sent to Charlemagne by the Caliph Alraschid. Some of the pipes of that at Haerlem are large enough for a man to pass through.

*Orion* (o-re-un) a constellation: generally *ore-yun*: consisting, as some say, of thirty-seven, others sixty-two, and the British catalogue eighty stars.

*Ornithology*. Buffon knew but of 800; we now know of 6000 varieties of birds.

*Orthoepy*. Is liable to many errors, not being generally in our dictionaries.

*Orthography*. A term also in Geometry; and in Architecture means the elevation of a building. The first projector of a regular one, was Sir T. Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth. Altering that of nouns proper, is so common with Oriental writers, that no two can agree in their orthography of the same name or place. K

Ostrich,<sup>2</sup> a large bird. Commonly *ostridge*. ōs-tritsh  
 Otherguise,<sup>7</sup> of another kind. Or *otherguess*. ūth-ur-gise  
 Otherwise,<sup>7</sup> in another manner. (*otherways*) ūth-ur-wise  
 Ought,<sup>2</sup> any thing. Properly written *aught*. aut  
 Ouphe,<sup>2</sup> a fairy, a goblin. Corruptly *ō-fe*. ofe  
 Ouphen,<sup>3</sup> like an elf. Corruptly called *o-fun*. ōfe-un  
 Our,<sup>4</sup> pertaining to us. Its Londonism is *howur*. our  
 Ouse,<sup>2</sup> name of three great rivers in England. ouze  
 Outknavē,<sup>5</sup> to surpass or exceed in knavery. out-nāve  
 Outlawry,<sup>2</sup> unprotected by law. (*out-lāw-re*) ōut-law-ro  
 Outpour,<sup>5</sup> to send out in a stream. (*out-pōw-ur*) out-pōre  
 Outrageous,<sup>3</sup> violent, furious, mad. out-rā-jus  
 Outward,<sup>3</sup> lying on the outside. (*out-urd*) ōut-wurd  
 Outwardly,<sup>7</sup> in an outward manner. (*outurdle*) ōut-wurd-le  
 Outwrought,<sup>3</sup> outdone, exceeded in power. out-rāwt  
 Oven,<sup>2</sup> an arched place for baking things in. ūv-un  
 Overhale,<sup>5</sup> to examine again, cover, loosen. o-vur-hāwl  
 Overplus,<sup>2</sup> a surplus. Barbarously *overplush*. ō-vur plus  
 Overweight,<sup>5</sup> to outweigh. Formerly on o. o-vur-wā  
 Owe,<sup>5</sup> to be in debt. Low Londoners *ho*. o  
 Owl,<sup>2</sup> a bird that flies by night. (*houl*) oul

*Ostrich*. Shakspeare writes it *estridge*. Some few also spell it *estrich*.

*Otherguise*. With its substitute, are so quaint, as to be generally disused.

*Ought*. Has a cockneyism of *haut*. I am the more particular upon cockneyisms, because Londoners imagine themselves out of the reach of instruction, and are therefore more liable to fall into a careless enunciation of words; and that provincials, as will sometimes happen, may not exchange their own improprieties for those of the metropolis; the common dialect of which, though not quite so impure as that of Ireland, Scotland, or the provinces, is, nevertheless, to a chaste ear, much more intolerable.

*Ounce*. 54,526 silkworms, when hatched, weigh *one ounce*: but 34 of the number, in less than 4 weeks, make the same weight: they increase, in bulk, 9000 fold! Were introduced into the Roman empire, from that of China, in the reign of Justinian. N. B. Rats and mice, dogs and cats, are common food in the empire of China. The heart distributes two *ounces* of blood seventy times a minute.

*Our*. The mob make its possessive case *ourn*, with *hers*, *yours*, and *theirs* also.

*Our*. Reading lessons in *our* Church, comes from the Jews reading the law in one year. The first English Bible was translated about 1360, by J. Wickliffe, but never printed: many public libraries have manuscript copies of it.

*Our one hundred and three canals*, have cost their proprietors *thirty millions* sterling.

*Our* artillery-men can propel a bomb three, and a Congreve rocket two miles.

*Ouse*. That which waters Oxford has the classical cognomen of *Isis*: there is no such river in our old Geographies, or modern tradition.

*Outdamn*. When *n* is preceded by *m*, at the end of a word, it is not sounded.

*Outguard*. Words thus formed have usually, in town, an affected articulation.

*Outlay* for support of the clergy in England, (*circa* 20,000) from *each person*, is 13s. 2d. Spain 4s. France 7½d. and every other European country *ten pence*. Churches built over the graves of martyrs, are called *memoria*. First martyr in England was *Alban*, in 303.

*Outpour*. The canaille, with their usual facility, corrupt it into *outpower*.

*Outrageous*. Its former accent upon *out* is on the wane, and unpopular.

*Oven*. Village of Berme, in Egypt, has 386 ovens, working constantly for 6 months, in which 94,640,000 chickens are *hatched* annually! The art is confined to this village.

*Overflowed*. Should be *overflowed* in—"The Thames has *overflowed* its banks."

*Overhale*. Either its orthography or orthoepey should be changed.



Owler, <sup>2</sup> a smuggler.	Now obsolete. <i>ōul-ur</i>
Oxeye, <sup>2</sup> a plant.	Vulgarly <i>hoks-hi. ōks-i</i>
Oxygen, a quality generating acid.	( <i>eks-e-gen</i> ) <i>ōks-e-jen</i>
Oyes, <sup>7</sup> hear ye, attend.	Properly <i>o-yez. (oya) o-yēz</i>
Oyster, <sup>2</sup> a shell-fish.	Corruptly <i>oish-stur. oī-stur</i>
Ozœna, <sup>2</sup> an ulcer in the nostrils of an ill smell.	<i>o-zē-na</i>
P.	
Pacific, <sup>3</sup> peaceable.	Corruptly <i>pa-zif-ik. pa-sīf-ik</i>
Packet, <sup>2</sup> for passengers.	Formerly <i>pacquet. pāk-et</i>
Packsaddle, <sup>2</sup> a saddle for burthens.	( <i>pack-sadle</i> ) <i>pāk-sad-ul</i>
Pad, <sup>2</sup> a robber that infests the road on foot.	<i>pad</i>
Padder, <sup>2</sup> a highwayman.	Mis-spelt <i>pader. pād-ur</i>
Paddler, <sup>2</sup> one who paddles.	Spelt <i>padler. pād-lur</i>
Paddy fever, <sup>2</sup> the Indian <i>cholera morbus</i> .	<i>pād-de fē-vur</i>
Pæan, <sup>2</sup> a song of praise or triumph.	( <i>pain</i> ) <i>pē-un</i>
Pageant, <sup>2</sup> show without stability.	( <i>pa-jent</i> ) <i>pādj-unt</i>
Pailmail, <sup>3</sup> violent.	Com. written <i>pell-mell. pel-mēl</i>
Palaceous, <sup>3</sup> royal, noble.	( <i>pa-lash-shus</i> ) <i>pa-lā-shus</i>
Palanquin, <sup>2</sup> Indian sedan.	( <i>pal-un-kwene</i> ) <i>pal-lan-kēen</i>
Palette, <sup>2</sup> small hand board used by painters.	<i>pāl-let</i>
Palfrey, <sup>2</sup> small horse trained for ladies.	<i>pāul-fre</i>
Palish, <sup>3</sup> somewhat pale.	Often sup. by <i>paley. pā-ish</i>

*Owling.* The *canaille* sink the *g* in all words with this termination.

*Own (one).* Is subject to a singular transformation,—“Its mamma’s *noun* child.”

*Oxford.* Robert de Vere, its earl, was the first English *marquis*: which, originally, is a French title; that of *marcgrave*, in Germany, is equivalent to it. The Bodleian library in Oxford university, holds the first rank amongst those of moderns.

*Oxygen.* This and similar words are improperly pronounced with the *g* hard.

*O yes.* Retained in our legal courts, ever since the pleadings were in law French.

*Oyster.* Pits for fattening them were first sunk at Rome, 90 years before Christ.

*P,* alters only in words beginning with *ph*. Is confounded by the Welsh and Germans with *b*, which letter it irregularly represents in *cupboard*.

*Pace.* A common one is three, but a geometrical pace is five feet.

*Pacing.* A peculiar step [lifting one foot at a time] in an American & Canadian horse.

*Pacific.* Wrongly accented on *pa*: Pacific is of all seas the most unruffled.

*Packet.* The adjunct, *boat*, is now seldom, if ever, used.

*Pad.* Hence *foot-pad*; now dispersed, since the introduction of the horse patrol.

*Paddy* or *rice-fever*, from failure of the rice crop, which is their chief food.

*Pæan.* Because it began with *Io*: the ancient *Io pæan* answers to our *huzza*.

*Page.* Of honor to the King, on reaching his 17th year, is entitled to a gratuitous commission in the Guards, wherein the price of an ensigncy is 1200*l*. Band of *Gentlemen pensioners*, consists of 40, to guard the King in his palace: formed by Henry VII.

*Pagodas* of Pekin, have the chief names of Lord Macartney’s embassy cut upon them.

*Pail-fulls.* Instead of *pails-full*, may be said to be almost universal.

*Painture.* Some orthoepists pronounce it *pant-tshure*, and sound it long.

*Pair.* Unnecessarily, not to say erroneously, rendered *two pairs* (pair) of shoes.

‘*Pair of scales.*’ This term occurs so early as 1213: till then *balances*.

*Palace.* So called from mount *Palatine* in Rome, whereon stood the royal mansion. The palatine counties of England are those of Chester, Durham and Lancaster.

*Palfrey.* Affectedly pronounced as spelt, by lipsers and letter-clippers.

*Palish.* This form is objectionable; I would recommend its meaning, or *paley*.



Palliamment, <sup>2</sup> a robe, garment.	( <i>pal-ya-ment</i> )	pāl-le-a-ment
Pallmall, <sup>2</sup> a game and street. Prop. <i>paul-maul</i> .		pel-mel
Palm, <sup>2</sup> a tree, part of the hand 3 inches. ( <i>full</i> )		paam
Palmer, <sup>2</sup> a cheat, pilgrim, deer's crown.		pāam-ur
Palmetto, <sup>2</sup> species of the palm-tree. ( <i>pāum-e-to</i> )		pal-mēt-to
Palsy, <sup>2</sup> a privation of feeling.		pāul-ze
Paly, <sup>3</sup> pale. Now out of use.		pā-le
Pamphlet, <sup>2</sup> a small book not stitched.		pām-flet
Pamphleteer, <sup>2</sup> a <i>small</i> writer. ( <i>pām-flut-ur</i> )		pam-fle-tēer
Panacea, <sup>2</sup> universal medicine. ( <i>pannāishsheah</i> )		pa-na-sē-a
Panada, <sup>2</sup> bread and water boiled. Also <i>panado</i> .		pa-nā-da
Pancrass, <sup>2</sup> a village near London. ( <i>pank-ridje</i> )		pān-kras
Pancreas, <sup>2</sup> an animal's sweetbread. ( <i>pank-rus</i> )		pān-krese
Pane, <sup>2</sup> a square in a frame, of glass.		pain
Panegyric, <sup>2</sup> an eulogy, praise. ( <i>pa-nīdj-ur-ik</i> )		pan-e-jir-ik
Panel, <sup>2</sup> the name of a jury-roll. ( <i>pannel</i> )		pān-ul
Panic, <sup>2</sup> a violent fright without just cause.		pān-ik
Panoply, <sup>2</sup> entire armor or harness. ( <i>pan-a-pul</i> )		pān-o-ple
Pantaloon, <sup>2</sup> a man's garment, buffoon.		pan-ta-lūne
Pantomime, <sup>2</sup> mimicry, dumb show.		pān-to-mime
Pantry, <sup>2</sup> a small room for provisions.		pān-tre
Papa, <sup>2</sup> a name for father ; a Russian priest.		pa-pāh

*Palladium*. A new metal of a gray, or grey white color, first found by Dr. Wollaston.

*Palm-sunday*. We borrow its observance from the worshippers of Serapis [*se-ra-pis*.]

*Pamphlet*. Corruption of *par un flet*, fastened by a thread.

*Pancrass*. Its dormitory is a favorite with Catholics, on account, as supposed, of some of their brethren, in Queen Elizabeth's time, having been burnt there.

*Pandor*. A village in Hungary, which gives name to the Servian foot soldiers.

*Panegyric*. Biblical printers must be contented with a small share of this, whilst their errata upon proper names occur so repeatedly. The genealogy of Christ; Stephen's defence before the council; Paul's sermon at Antioch, and many passages in his ministry, abound with this sort of errors. There is an old edition in one of the colleges at Oxford which has the parable of the *vinegar*, instead of the vineyard; on which account, the little wits of that University, call it the vinegar Bible.

*Pane*. Old English word for a square of glass, or boards within wainscot-mouldings.

*Panel*. Because the jurymen's names are written on a *square* slip of parchment, and annexed to the writ. Applied, in Scotland, to a prisoner at the bar.

*Panic*. Anciently, when armies were about to engage, the soldiery gave a shout, in order to intimidate their opponents. This was first adopted by *Pan*, when Lieutenant-General to Bacchus, in his Indian expedition: hence the origin of the term.

*Pantechnicon*. A sort of bazaar in Pimlico. Nine persons read this, and enquire of a tenth its meaning. He stares, shakes his head, and walks on. So unfashionable is it now become, for a tradesman to tell you plainly what he is, or what he does!

*Pantomime*. Invented, in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, by Pylades and Bathyllus.

*Papa* and *mamma* are made *pa* and *ma*. Also title of the Pope, assumed A. D. 154.

*Paper* of this book, as well its printing and binding, was made at York, Upper Canada. Invented in China, 170 years before Christ. England has 560 paper mills, France 250, Italy 105, and Russia 67. Our first factory was at Dartford, 1588. Writing paper was introduced 100 years after. Its tax (3*d*. per lb.) produces 700,000*l*. a year. At Whitehall mill, Derbyshire, a sheet was made, in 1830, that would cover an acre and a half of ground. There is no tax in Canada upon paper, newspapers, or advertisements.

- Papillary,<sup>3</sup> like a nipple. Formerly on *pa*. pa-pil-er-e  
 Papillous,<sup>3</sup> like a nipple. And on *pap*. (*pap-lus*) pa-pil-us  
 Pap-pose,<sup>3</sup> having soft down. (*pap-is*) pāp-pose  
 Parabola,<sup>2</sup> one of the 3 conic sections. (*parabōla*) par-āb-o-lah  
 Paraclete,<sup>2</sup> a comforter. Usually *par-a-klet*. pār-a-kleto  
 Paragoge,<sup>2</sup> a figure that adds a letter to a word. par-a-gō-je  
 Paragraph,<sup>2</sup> part of a discourse. (*paragraft*) pār-a-graf  
 Parallectic,<sup>3</sup> pertaining to parallexes. par-ul-lēk-tik  
 Paralytic,<sup>3</sup> having the palsy. (*pal-e-rit-ik*) par-el-lēt-ik  
 Paramour,<sup>2</sup> a lover, wooer. Vulg. *pār-ra-mur*. par-a-mōor  
 Paranymp<sup>h</sup>,<sup>2</sup> a brideman, supporter, helper. pār-a-nimf  
 Parapet,<sup>2</sup> wall breast-high. (*parapit & pear-a-pet*) pār-a-pet  
 Paraphrase,<sup>2</sup> a wordy interpretation. pār-a-fraze  
 Paraphrast,<sup>2</sup> an explainer in many words. pār-a-frast  
 Parasol,<sup>2</sup> small umbrella. (*parasōl & parasōle*) pār-a-sol  
 Pardoner,<sup>2</sup> one who forgives. (*pard-nur*) pārd-un.ur  
 Parenesis,<sup>2</sup> persuasion. Formerly *pa-ren-ē-sis*. pa-rēn-e-sis  
 Paris,<sup>2</sup> the capital of France. Properly *pah-re*. pā-ris  
 Parishioner,<sup>2</sup> one who belongs to a parish. pa-rīsh-shun.ur  
 Parle,<sup>2</sup> oral treaty, talk. (*par-le*) parl  
 Parliament,<sup>2</sup> an assembly of the three estates of pār-le-ment  
 this realm—king, lords, and commons.  
 Parlous,<sup>3</sup> keen, waggish. Is now obsolete. pār-lus  
 Parochial,<sup>3</sup> belonging to a parish. (*paroshul*) pa-rōke-yul

*Paraclete*. Applied, by divines, to the third person in the Trinity.

*Paragoge*. Is little known, but the figure *my deary* for *my dear* is common.

*Parallectic*. Unless careful, may easily get entangled with *paralytic*.

*Parchment*. Anciently M. S. written on it were often so large as to need a porter.

*Pardoneth*: *he*, before this word in the "*absolution*" c. s. should be left out, as incorrect. Should also be expunged from 1 Sam. 17—37. as being equally improper.

*Paregoric*. The orthographical errors upon this word are multitudinous.

*Parian*, or *Athenian* chronicles, were writ on marble; are now named Arundelian.

*Paris*. Manuscript copies of the Bible, in 1215, were sold in this city for 400*l*. The shops in Paris are opened by *six*, in the mornings of spring and summer.

*Parishes*. 9284 divisions of the land, by Honorius of Canterbury, in 636. In 1776 there were 14,563. Parish registers date from the establishment of our church, in 1538. That of Marylebone is said to be richer and more populous than Wales. First mention of churches is in a Saxon Chronicle of 1087. First built, traditionally of boughs, was at Glastonbury, Somersetshire.

*Park*. There are upwards of 2000 in England, with 68 forests, and 13 chases.

*Parliament* of Upper Canada grants 1*l*. for every wolf's scalp from the woods.

*Parliament*. Was instituted, as it now stands, in 1215. Its epoch is Jan. 23, 1265. The two parties of town and country were formed in the house on June 16, 1649. The first eldest son of a peer who sat therein was Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, in 1549. Their votes were first printed in 1681. An estate of 300*l*. per ann. qualifies for a borough, and 600*l*. a knight of the shire, or county member. Universal suffrage anciently prevailed, but, to avoid riot and tumult, was altered by Henry 6th. If an M. P. become bankrupt, he is privileged from arrest for a year, but no longer, until he pays his creditors in full. Their door-keeper requires a gratuity of two guineas for handing circulars to members. In 1274, the four *Lady Abbesses* of Shaftesbury, Berking, Winchester, and Wilton took their seats by summons in the House of Commons.



- Parole,<sup>2</sup> words given as a pledge. (*pā-rul*) pa-rōle  
 Paroquet,<sup>2</sup> a kind of small parrot. (*par-o-kwet*) par-o-kēt  
 Paroxysm,<sup>2</sup> a fit, its regular return. (*paroksim*) pā-roks.iz-em  
 Parse,<sup>5</sup> to resolve grammatically. (*pass & parz*) parse  
 Parson,<sup>3</sup> a minister. Prop. person. (*pahsun*) pā-rsun  
 Parterre,<sup>2</sup> a flower-garden. Commonly *pār-ter*. par-tāre  
 Partiality,<sup>2</sup> an unequal judgment. (*parshulte*) par.shi-āl-e.te  
 Partisan,<sup>2</sup> a partyman. Formerly *pār-te-zan*. part-e-zān  
 Partition,<sup>2</sup> a division. *Petishun & pūr-tish-un*. par.tīsh-shun  
 Pasquinade,<sup>2</sup> a keen satire. Corr. *pāsk-in-aid*. pas.kwin-āde  
 Passado,<sup>2</sup> a push, thrust. Sometimes *passade*. pas.sā-do  
 Pastile,<sup>2</sup> a roll of scented paste. (*pastil*) pas.tēel  
 Pastoral,<sup>3</sup> rural. Often clipped into *past-rul*. pās tur-ul  
 Pasty,<sup>2</sup> confectionary. Improperly *pah-ste*. pāste-e  
 Patronal,<sup>3</sup> supporting. Formerly *pa-trō-nul*. pāt-ro-nal  
 Peach,<sup>2</sup> a fruit. Vulg. contraction for *impeach*. peesh  
 Pearmain,<sup>2</sup> an apple. Improperly *permen*. per.māne  
 Pear,<sup>2</sup> a fruit. There are 162 varieties. (*pee-ur*) pare  
 Pedal,<sup>2</sup> large pipe of an organ. Miscalled *pedul*. pēd-ul  
 Peddle,<sup>5</sup> to busy about trifles. Mis-spelt *pedle*. pēd-ul  
 Pedlar,<sup>2</sup> a small dealer. Properly *peddlar*. pēd-lur

*Paroquet*. A late writer calls it *par-o-kwet*, which is that of the vulgar.

*Paroxysm*. Generally, but improperly, accented on the second syllable.

*Parse*. Its corruption, *pass*, through heedlessness, is also a resident in schools.

*Parson*: from the Latin *persona*. There are three ranks below a dignitary, viz. parson, vicar, and curate. Impro. *pars'n*; among Romans seven. Applied also to a presbyterian teacher. Note:—*Parsons* are always *priests*, whereas clergymen are only *deacons*.

*Parson-davy* and *Mother-mumford*, names in Wilts, for Cheshire and Gloucester cheese.

*Parterre*. The Netherlands, until 1509, supplied us with vegetables; insomuch that, even if our kings desired a salad, they had to send thither for one. Our list of plants and trees originally growing in other countries exceeds 120,000!

*Particular*. Its erroneous accent on *par* is promoted by the pulpit and the bar.

*Partisan*. Its present accent is now considered the best usage.

*Partition*. The first of an estate was that between Abram and Lot, in Gen. c. 21.

*Partner & pardoncr*. Generally, but barbarously mingled in pronunciation.

*Pasquinade*. From Pasquin, a cobbler and professed lampooner in ancient Rome.

*Passions*. Those of Le Brin, tho' much sought after, are considered high & overcharged.

*Past*. This contraction, by poets, of *passed*, has excited much disputation.

*Paste*. Peter Canper wrote eighty pages on shoes, but omitted *paste*, an essential.

*Pastile*. Made of sweet dust, wax, gum, storax, Indian balsam, flour and turpentine.

*Patén*. A plate for the sacramental bread: formerly much, now generally disused.

*Patent* (*pat-unt*). Aggregate, entered in the American Patent Office, since its establishment in 1790, is 6911; of which number 5951 remain *unrecorded*, that is, turn out, on investigation, to be destitute of *originality*. Impro. *pa tint*.

*Patriarchs*. Before Moses, priests and princes: now, ecclesiastical dignitaries only.

*Paul Pry*. Orig. in an Essex town. *Mother of Pearl* (color'd) has 7,700 veins in an inch.

*Pavier*. A layer of stones. Written also *paver*; likewise and commonly *paviour*.

*Pea*. Its plural is spelt *peas*, when in the *pod*; and *pease*, if dried or split.

*Peach-tree*. There are 60 varieties of peaches. Dedicated by the heathens to their god *Silence*, because its fruit is like a heart, and its leaf the tongue.

*Pedant*. Anciently a schoolmaster, now means an unpolished man of literature.

*Pedlar*. A corruption of *petty-dealer*. Sometimes spelt *peddler*.

*Peddle*. This is the correct word, though often substituted by *fiddle* and *fiddling*.

VULGARISMS:—*parz* le, *pertikler*, *pad-role*, for *parsley*, *particular* & *patrol* [pa-trole]



Pell-mell,<sup>7</sup> confusedly. Impropr. for *pall-mall*. pel-mēl  
 Pells,<sup>2</sup> an exchequer office for bill-receipts. pelz  
 Pendulous,<sup>3</sup> hanging. Corruptly *penjulus*. pēn dow lus  
 Penguin,<sup>2</sup> a very fat bird. Commonly *pen-gin*. pēn-gwin  
 Penny-a-line,<sup>2</sup> reporter for the London papers. pēn-ne-a-line  
 Pennyworth,<sup>2</sup> enough for money. (*pen-ith*) pēn-ne-wurth  
 Pentateuch,<sup>2</sup> the law, or five books of Moses. pēn-ta-tuke  
 Penurious,<sup>3</sup> niggardly. Comm. *pen-yure-yus*. pe-nēw-re-us  
 Peremptory,<sup>3</sup> absolute. Formerly on *em*. pēr-emp-tor-e  
 Perform,<sup>5</sup> to do. Mis-pro. like *form* a seat. pur-fōrm  
 Periwinkle,<sup>2</sup> a shell-fish. Corr. *pennywinkle*. pēr-re-wink-el  
 Persevere,<sup>5</sup> to go on. Anciently writ *persever*. per-se-vōer  
 Perspire,<sup>5</sup> to be heated. Vulgarly *prespire*. pūr-spire  
 Perturbed,<sup>3</sup> disquieted. Barbarously *puri-a-bid*. pur-tūrb-ed  
 Peerless Pool,<sup>2</sup> baths in the city road. pēer-les-pool  
 Phantom,<sup>2</sup> a fancied vision. Often *fantom*. fān-tum  
 Phial,<sup>2</sup> a small bottle. Often spelt *vial*. fi-ul  
 Philippic,<sup>2</sup> an invective. Corruptly *slip-ik*. fil-lip-ik  
 Philter,<sup>2</sup> a love charm. Prop. written *philtre*. fīl-tur  
 Phleme,<sup>2</sup> an instrument to bleed with. flome

*Pells*. Its clerk enters tellers bills in the *pellis acceptorum*, or roll of receipts.

*Pen*. From the Latin *penna*, signifying the quill or hard feather of any bird.

*Penitential psalms* are seven, namely, 6th, 32d, 38th, 51st, 102d, 130th, and 143d.

*Penmanship*. Mr. Bedell, Ottery St. Mary Devon, has written the Lord's Prayer, Belief, and two verses of a Psalm in the compass of a *pea*!

*Penny*. Our ancient silver penny (*ex pecunia*) was the first coin struck in England.

*Penny-a-line*. Because paid so much *a line* for the information communicated.

*Penny-post*. Was projected, in 1683, by D. Murry, upholder, Paternoster Row.

*Pentile*. A tile to cover the roof; pantile, a gutter tile. Often confounded.

*Perfect*. By irregular accentuation, often confounded with the adjective.

*Perfume*. The Civit Cat, resembling musk, averages the secretion of a drachm a day.

*Peerage*. Of the present (557) 460 have been created, or raised higher, since 1760.

*Peerless pool*, prop. *perilous*; from the many formerly drowned here whilst bathing.

*Perilous*. The *lis* sometimes improperly doubled. Anciently *perlous*.

*Periodical*. Our first was the *Tatler*, published in April 1709.

*Periwinkle*. "Why call them *penny-winkles*, ask'd a pupil, when sold for 2d. a pint?"

*Perturbed*. This is a very harsh word, and liable to much bad orthoepey.

*Peruvian bark*, also Jesuits bark, being first used in Peru by Jesuit missionaries.

*Petitions*. Entire number presented to House of Commons from 1826 to 1831, was 24,492.

*Petrarch* was the first who began to study the science of medals.

*Phenomenon*. Plural *phenomena*. When derived from the Greek and Latin, *ph* take the sound of *f*. Also in all other words, unless divided as in *clapham*.

*Philadelphia* prints 500,000 books yearly, having 213 presses. The Americans as a people, are better educated than the bulk of any other. They have 47 colleges. I found they universally confined the word *chaplain*, to their army, navy, and halls of legislation. They have 110,000 seamen. Note:—The sailors custom of pricking their arms with stibium, borrowed from the Chaldeans and Greeks.

*Philippic*. From Demosthenes' celebrated orations against Phillip king of Macedon.

*Philosopher*. This word is formed impurely; ought to be *philosophizer*.

*Phlegm* (*flem*). Watery humor. Old authors, who regulated their orthography by the theopy of a word, wrote it *flem*, now disused. It frequently commingles with *phleme*.

*Physicians*. We read of none, nor distempers, till about 600 years after the flood.

*Phœnician* (a) dialect was spoken by the Carthaginians, thence called *punic* language.

VULGARISMS:—*Praps*, *prespire*, & *fa-tun*, for perhaps, perspire, & phaeton (*fa-e-tun*.)

- Physic,<sup>2</sup> a medicine. Formerly spelt *physick*. fīz-ik  
 Piazza, a large open space, square, market, &c. pi-āz-za  
 Pickage,<sup>2</sup> ground rent for booths, &c. at fairs. -pīk-aje  
 Picturesque,<sup>3</sup> exhibiting a picture. (*full*) pik-tur-ēsk  
 Piep,<sup>5</sup> to cry as a fowl. Commonly written *pip*. pip  
 Piepowder Court,<sup>2</sup> a court held in fairs. pī-pou-dur  
 Pill,<sup>2</sup> a ball of physic : <sup>5</sup> to strip ; then *peel*. pil  
 Pill-garlic,<sup>2</sup> a nickname. Prop. *pill'd garlic*. pil-gār-lik  
 Pine Apple,<sup>2</sup> a fruit. There are 37 varieties. pīne-ap-ul  
 Pique,<sup>6</sup> to offend, vex. Vulgarly *pi-kwe*. peek  
 Piquant,<sup>3</sup> poignant, pricking. Vulg. *pe-kwant*. pē-kant  
 Placard,<sup>2</sup> a manifesto. Also spelt *placart*. pla-kārd  
 Plaid,<sup>2</sup> a variegated stuff. Corruptly *plad*. plade  
 Plaintiff,<sup>2</sup> *versus* defendant. Impropr. *plan-tif*. plāne-tif  
 Plaiter,<sup>2</sup> one who plaits. (*plete-ur* or *plat-ur*) plate-ūr  
 Plaintive,<sup>3</sup> lamenting. Formerly writ. *plaintiff*. plāne-tiv  
 Plain,<sup>5</sup> to make smooth : plane to smooth, level. plane  
 Plebeian,<sup>2</sup> *commoner*, or plebs of ant. Rome. ple-bē-un  
 Plum,<sup>2</sup> a fruit. Also *plumb*. plum  
 Plumb,<sup>7</sup> perpendicularly. Ignorantly *plump*. plum  
 Plump,<sup>2</sup> a knot. Now corrupted into *clump*. plump
- pheasants*. Because feeding on the wire-worm, are beneficial to farmers.  
*Phoenix*. An old palm tree is burnt, and from its ashes springs a young palm : hence, & from its valuable uses in Palestine, the origin of the fabled phoenix.  
*phthisic* (*tizzik*). In this word, which astounds the people, *ph* are silent.  
*rhysic*. Originally confined to the clergy. Its first English garden was in 1567.  
*piazza*. From the Italian ; hence the Piazza of Covent Garden is the market place, and not, as erroneously supposed, the surrounding porticoes.  
*piano forte* [pianofort-e]. Invented by J. C. Schroder, of Dresden, Saxony, A. D. 1717.  
*rich Bull*, Islington. Tobacco was first used here, being Sir W. Rayleigh's house.  
*piepowder court*. For justice to buyers and sellers, from Pied poudreaux, a peddler.  
*pilate* [pointins]. This is often made three, when it should be two syllables, *pon-shus*.  
*pine-apple*. From resembling the cone of a pine-tree : some call it a vulgarism.  
*placard*. Which we vulgarly apply to a bill stuck against a wall or post, means in Holland, a proclamation ; and in France, a table wherein laws and orders are hung up, *plane sailing* is from a plane chart ; and Mercator, or globular ex. Mercator's chart.  
*plant*. A saplin : vulgo. broad. Likewise a term for the working materials of a factory.  
 In the reign of George III. 6756 exotic plants were introduced to England.  
*plato*. Dramatists pronounced it broad, until Garrick restored it to Pla-to.  
*platoon*. A square body of musketeers. Corrupted from the French of peloton.  
*players*. Of regular habits ; live long : in its accomplishment, *comedy* has a decided advantage over *tragedy*, which shows the powerful influence of cheerfulness and good temper, toward the attainment of a green old age.  
*pledging*. Previously to drinking healths, began when the Danes bore sway in England.  
*pleiades* (*plc-a-dez*) 7 stars. Corruptly *plades*, and written *pliades*, also *pleiads*.  
*plunder* is, in some parts of North America, vulgarly used for baggage ; and *Plank* is meant in the union, to cover the bet, or put down your money.  
*roland* [in] 25l. a year qualifies for title of baron, 75l. for count, and 120l. for prince.  
*role*. A party-colored one at a barber's, denotes that he practises surgery.  
*rolvlot-bible*. Was first published by cardinal Sineros, of Toledo, Spain.  
 NOTE :—*Pill* is a juvenile term for directing dumps in boys play of Pitch in the hole.  
 COCKNEYISMS :—Pint, pizun, pintur, pikur, for point, poison, pointer, picture.  
 VULGARISMS :—Pik-kwet, tat-e, pictures-kwe. pintshers, pillur, pollis, posha, for pique (pik-et), potatoe, picturesque, pincers, pillow, police [po-lee], and postchaise ; print-er [printing.]



Polish,<sup>2</sup> a gloss. Of *Poland*, then *pōlish*. pōl-lish  
 Pollaver,<sup>2</sup> gross flattery. Imp. writ. *palaver*. pol-lāh-valh  
 Poltron,<sup>2</sup> a coward. Semi-french & English. pol-trōon  
 Ponton,<sup>2</sup> floating bridge. Semi word as *poltron*. pon-tōon  
 Pony,<sup>2</sup> a small horse. Usually written *poney*. pō-ne  
 Portmanteau,<sup>2</sup> a leathern bag. (*portmantur*) port-mān-to  
 Portuguese,<sup>2</sup> a native of Portugal. (*por-te-ge*) por-tew.gēze  
 Positive,<sup>3</sup> certain. Often abbreviated *poz*. pōz-e-tiv  
 Potatoe,<sup>2</sup> an esculent root. *Potato* is wrong. po-tā-to  
 Potch,<sup>5</sup> to boil slightly. Better written *poach*. potsh  
 Poult,<sup>2</sup> a chicken : young turkey. Vulg. *pout*. polt  
 Prairy,<sup>2</sup> a plain, covered only with grass. prā-ur-re  
 Precipitate,<sup>2</sup> a mercurial medicine. (*presipit*) pre-sīp-e-tit  
 Prepositor,<sup>2</sup> a school monitor. (*prepostor*) pre-pōz-it-ur  
 Presentiment,<sup>2</sup> an indescribable fore-feeling. pre-sān-te-mong  
 Presidencies,<sup>2</sup> Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. prēz-e-den-seez  
 Preventive,<sup>3</sup> hindering. Corr. *preventative*. pre-vēnt-tive  
 Prill,<sup>2</sup> a brit or turbot. Commonly called *brill*. pril  
 Primeval,<sup>3</sup> such as at first. Com. *prīm-e-vul*. pri-mē-val  
 Probate,<sup>2</sup> proof of a will. Or *probat*. (*prō-bit*) pro-bait

*Polony*. Properly *Bologna*, made of chopped beef, bacon, pepper, ginger and salt.

*Poniard* (*pon-yurd*) mis-pronounced *poin-yurd*, as to *pour* is *power*, instead of *pore*.

*Poor Rates* were, in 1650, 665,362*l.* and in 1832 encreased to 8,000,000*l.* !

*Porter*. Flavor of *ale*, *beer*, and *twopenny*. Required an application to three separate casks, until one Harwood succeeded in making the above beverage, which, from its nourishing properties, was considered beneficial to *porters* ; and being drawn from one butt, was called *entire* ; hence this word upon a publican's sign board.

*Portions* (barren) of the earth invariably abound most in minerals.

*Portuguese* call *white* Moors by the name of *Albinos* ; negroes regard them as *monsters*.

*Portuguese* language must have been poor for Camoens to add 2,000 words to it.

*Portugal*, anciently Lusitania, now derived from *Portus Cale*.

*Pot*, in strictness, is a vessel made of clay ; hence a *potter*, and *pottery*.

*Potatoe*. Planted in Ireland by Sir W. Raleigh, 1586 ; and in Russia about 1790.

*Pother*. I question if half England know it by any other name than *bother*.

*Prairies*. The soil of which is fine : are peculiar to the western states of America.

*Praise*. The Welsh make *s* sharp when it should be flat, as *praice* (*praise*).

*Premiss*, a proposition. Its plural, *premises*, should also be spelt with a double *s*.

*Presentiment*, properly *presensation* ; being a *fore-feeling*, not a *fore-knowledge*.

*Presidencies*, *E. I.* They produce a revenue of twenty three millions sterling.

*Press*. Our first was set up in the Almonry, Westminster, 1471, by Caxton, who, same year, printed the first book, entitled "*Game and Plaie at Chesse*." The *Columbian Press*, invented by Mr. Clymer, Philadelphia, is preferred to any other,

*Price* (*prise*) of a thing bought : *prize* (its corruption) is either the benefit derived from a lottery ticket, the reward of merit, or booty from a capture.

*Primary*, or original colors, are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red.

*Primitive* christians, on solemn fasts, put *embers* on the head, hence ember week.

*Principalities*. Of the 24 German ones, that of Lichstenstein is the smallest.

*Print* (first engraved) by Albert Durer, is called the *Cannon*, and dated 1518.

*Printer*. The title *chapel*, applied to the regulations of a printing-office, began with Caxton's first exercising the profession in one of the chapels of Westminster Abbey.

*Printing*. Invented by Gutenberg, of Strasburg, 1436. Introduced to America 1639. On its first discovery, the bookseller, printer, and scholar, were one and the same person.

*Probate*. The term "upper value" in a probate, means that it exceeds 900,000*l.*



Profile,<sup>2</sup> the side face. Corruptly as spelt. *prō-feel*  
 Programme,<sup>2</sup> bill of any exhibition or ceremony. *pro-grām*  
 Prophecy,<sup>2</sup> a prediction. Prophecy,<sup>5</sup> to predict. *prōf.e-zi*  
 Propugner,<sup>2</sup> a defender. Vulg. *pro-pug-nur*. *pro-pēw-nur*  
 Proverbs,<sup>2</sup> maxims. *Middle* book of the Bible. *prōy-vurbs*  
 Prowl,<sup>5</sup> to wander. Has a double orthoepy. *prōul* or *prole*  
 Psalm,<sup>2</sup> hymn. 118—v 8, is mid. one of Bbl.(*sam*) *saam*  
 Pseudo,<sup>3</sup> false. Pshaw,<sup>2</sup> a word of contempt. *sū-do*: shaw  
 Psyche,<sup>2</sup> a heathen goddess. Corruptly *sike*. *sī-ke*  
 Ptolemy,<sup>2</sup> com. his geography 150 years A.C. *tōl-e-me*  
 Pugh!<sup>10</sup> denoting dislike. Often written *pooh*. *pooh*  
 Puisne,<sup>3</sup> inferior; as *puisne*, or inferior judge. *pēw-ne*  
 Pumice,<sup>2</sup> a slag of fossil. Properly *pew-mis*. *pūm-mis*  
 Puppet-show,<sup>2</sup> a play by images. Vulg. *poppit*. *pūp-pet-sho*  
 Pur, prop. poreblind,<sup>2</sup> near sighted: vul. *purbow*. *pūr-blind*  
 Puritan,<sup>2</sup> a sectary in Queen Elizabeth's days. *pēw-re-tun*  
 Purpose,<sup>5</sup> to intend. Confounded with *propose*. *pūr-pus*  
 Purser,<sup>2</sup> of a ship. His profits £1. a man.(*pus-ur*) *pūrs-sur*  
 Put,<sup>5</sup> to steer, &c. Corruptly called *poot*. *put*

*Programme*. Is now fashionable; often misapplied, and anglicised *pro-program-me*.

*Promissory note* for necessaries, or learning a trade, is binding on an infant or adult not yet of age. Dealers in bills of exchange are, called commercially *cambists*.

*Pronouns*. Some are contracted, as *hereby* for by this; *hereof* for of this, etc.

*Pronunciation*. Many persons have a common one for their own domestic circle, and another of a holiday complexion for company: in the former, they are slovenly in the extreme; but their precision in the latter, amounts to affectation.

*Property*. Annual value of real property in England is 58,551,078*l*. Time of Henry VIII. was estimated at 4,000,000*l*. only.—*Prophecy* and *Prophesy* are confounded.

*Protestant* (*prod-us-un*). Arose with the German Reformers of 1529, who protested against the decrees made by catholic princes, in the diet of Spire.

*Prussia* (king of) though avaricious, freely gave 1000*l*. to a tall recruit for his guards.

*Prussic acid*, is so destructible, that spreading it only on the naked arm causes death.

*Psalms* (epitome of the sacred volume) many were composed before David's time, and sang to *Jabal's* lyre. First put into metre by the French poet *Marot*, bard to Francis I.

*Public debt* of England, exceeds that of all Europe put together!

*Public expenditure*, during the reign of 31 of our earlier kings, was 795 millions; but in that of George III. it amounted to the incredible sum of 2327 millions.

*Pulse*. Is improperly pluralised; namely,—“How do (*does*) your pulse beat?” Pulsation, in the time of Hippocrates, was, probably, not more than 60 beats a minute.

*Punctuation*. Its rules are much violated in “Te Deum laudamus.” Joseph Scaliger, who died at Leyden in 1609, says,—“The use of commas and semicolons was, in my time, invented by Manutius, and entirely unknown to the ancients.”

*Punt*. To play at basset or ombre: also a flat-bottom boat for shallow water.

*Puppet show*. Anciently *poppit* show. *Punch* is either a corruption of paunch, the fat fool of old comedy, or the Italian Polichinello, the mime of their theatre.

*Purbow*. The four last letters of this vulgarism, form another and low expletive.

*Puritans* were the *Novations*; changed 1662, to *nonconformist*, now to *dissenter*.

*Puts me in mind*. Properly reminds me. Kings ii.—19. and Isaiah xxxvii. are alike.

*Pyramid*. Great one near Memphis, says Heroditus, took 100,000 men 20 years completing. Its perpendicular height is 481 feet, and covers 11 acres! there are 19 others.

*Pythagoras*. Is thought to have invented the multiplication table.

*Pythian games*. Held biennially at Delphi, in honor of Apollo, for slaying the Python.

**COCKNEYISMS**:—*Progidy*, *perdigious*, and *postes*, for *prodigy*, *prodigious*, and *post*.

**VULGARISMS**:—*Providing*, *pru-en*, *sawtur*, for *provided*, *prune*, and *psalter*.

## Q.

- Quay,<sup>2</sup> a wharf. Improperly written *key*. ke  
 Quelquechose,<sup>2</sup> a trifle, mere nothing. kēk-shoze  
 Quince,<sup>2</sup> a fruit. Of which there are 3 kinds. kwinse  
 Quint,<sup>2</sup> a term at cards. Mispronounced *kent*. kint  
 Quito,<sup>2</sup> S. America, 2 miles, n. above the sea. kē-to  
 Quit-rent,<sup>2</sup> anciently called *white-rent*. kwit  
 Quoit,<sup>5</sup> to throw. Prop. *coit*; and *quoif*, *coif*. kwoit  
 Quotient,<sup>2</sup> the result of division. (*ko-shunt*) kwō-shunt

## R.

- Radius,<sup>2</sup> a line. Corruptly called *rajeus*. rā-de-us  
 Raillery,<sup>2</sup> satirical mirth. (*rāl-lur-re*) rāil-er-e  
 Ranch,<sup>5</sup> to force open. Corrupted from *wrench*. rantsh  
 Ransom,<sup>2</sup> redemption. Impropr. spelt *ransome*. rān-sum  
 Ranunculus,<sup>2</sup> a flower. There are 59 species. ra-nūn-kow-lus  
 Rase,<sup>5</sup> to erase. Formerly spelt *raze*. raze  
 Raspberry,<sup>2</sup> a fruit. We have 22 sorts. (*rars-bre*) rāz-ber-re  
 Ratafia,<sup>2</sup> a fine cordial. Corruptly *rat-a-fe*. rat-a-fē-a  
 Ration,<sup>2</sup> ammunition, bread, drink, and forage. rā-shun  
 Raze,<sup>2</sup> root of ginger. Improperly *rase*. raze  
 Razor,<sup>2</sup> a tool to shave with. Formerly *rasor*. rā-zur

Q. Takes the place of *k*, and is followed by *u*. Q. E. D. among mathematicians, means quod erat demonstrandum, that is, which was to be demonstrated.

*Quaint*. Used by Spencer, for *quent*, old part of *quench*; which escaped Dr. Johnson.

*Quakers*. Also denominated *Friends*, because they address all persons by the style of friend. Are thought to speak the purest English. As a sect, appeared about 1650.

*Quarantine* Space of 40 days. First established by the Venetians, in 1487.

*Quarrel*. Is used in Somerset for a square of window glass: *quere-Quarre*?

*Quaternion* (four). By this number the ancient Pythagoreans swore; because the elements and name of God consist, in most languages, of four letters.

*Quean* (bad woman). Absurdly pronounced as queen: formerly spelt *quane*.

*Quiddity*. (a scholastic term) from the barbarous Latin word *quidditas* which can be answered only by the equally barbarous English one of *whattity*.

*Qui tam*. An action in which the plaintiff claims half the penalties.

*Quintilian*; who flourished A. D. 95, was the first schoolmaster supported by the state.

*Quit*, or *white rent*. Because paid in silver coin, to distinguish it from *rent-coru*.

*Quo*. A late writer calls it *ko* in quote, quoter, quota, quotidian, and quotient.

*Quoif* and *Quoit*. Having a fickle orthography, engender an impure orthoepey.

VULGARISMS:—Quart-un, skwensh, & red-dish, for quarter, quench, & radish, (6 sorts.)

*R* is never silent. Delivering it with too much force is called to *whur*, Demosthenes cured its defective utterance by pronouncing it with pebbles in his mouth.

*Rabbit*. So prolific that one pair, in five years, will produce a *million*.

*Rack*. Or duke of Exeter's daughter, because first introduced by him at the tower, in 1437. Also American term of the turf, implying capability, in a horse.

*Radical*. As a party word, is so much abused, as almost to become a bye-one & reproach.

*Rain*. "How hard | fast | it rains!" Is 800 times heavier than air. Falls in England 32 inches | 27 cubic miles | yearly. Between the tropics 108 inches, but arctic circle 16 only.

*Raise*. Natives from the north sound it sharp (race) instead of flat (raize).

*Raisin*. A dried fruit. Its corruption, *rezun*, is defended by a late writer, with a quotation from Falstaff; but in his loose moments of revelry.

*Rape*. A sixth of Sussex: now supplied, in most counties, by the word *hundred*.

*Ration*. A new military word, not in our lexicons; coined in the early part of last war.

*Rattlesnake*. On touching him with a white ash branch, or leaves, he is instly subdued.



- Rear,<sup>3</sup> raw, half roasted. Corruptly *rare*. reer  
 Receipt,<sup>2</sup> an acquittance. Often mis-spelt. re-sēet  
 Recipe,<sup>2</sup> a medical bill, prescription. (*re-seet*) rēs-se-pe  
 Recognisor,<sup>2</sup> he who gives the recognizance. re-kon-e-zōr  
 Recognisance,<sup>2</sup> a bond of record, token, badge. re-kōn-e-zānce  
 Recompence,<sup>2</sup> a compensation. Often mis-spelt. rēk-om-pense  
 Recondite,<sup>3</sup> secret. Wrongly accented on *re*. re-kōn-dite  
 Record,<sup>2</sup> a register. The verb is *re-cōrd*. rēk-ord  
 Recusant,<sup>2</sup> one who refuses to communicate. re-kēw-zant  
 Red Sea,<sup>2</sup> properly the *sea of Edom*. red-se  
 Redoubt,<sup>2</sup> a fortified outwork. (*redoot*) re-dōūt  
 Reeve,<sup>2</sup> an officer, as boroughreeve. Or *reve*. reve  
 Regiment,<sup>2</sup> a body of soldiers. Vulg. *redj-ment*. rēdj-e-ment  
 Regimental,<sup>3</sup> military. Vulgarly *rēdj-ment-ul*. rēdj-e-mōnt-al  
 Register,<sup>2</sup> a list of recorded acts. rēdj-is-tur  
 Reguerdon,<sup>2</sup> a recompence. Is now obsolete. re-gūr-dun  
 Regular,<sup>3</sup> agreeably to rule, steady. (*reglar*) rēg-yew-lur  
 Remediable, capable of remedy. (*rēmedabel*) re-mēd-ye-a-bel  
 Remediless,<sup>3</sup> irreparable. Formerly on *rem*. re-mēd-e-les  
 Remove,<sup>5</sup> to go from place to place. (*remuv*) re-mōove  
 Rendezvous,<sup>2</sup> a place of resort. Vulg. *full*. rōn-de-voo

*Read (rede)*. Should be transposed in "He can neither *read* nor *write*;"—if unable to read, it is clear he cannot write. Pronounced *red* when a participle.

*Rebel*. The first executed in Ireland, was O'Connor, a schoolmaster of Kildare county.

*Receptacle* (*re-sep-ta-kul*). Our earlier writers accented it on *re*.

*Recognisance*. The *g* is disused by the bar, though noticed by some few others.

*Recognisor*. When the verbal noun of *recognise*, then spelt *recogniser*.

*Recompence*. In law, *bote*; hence the phrase *to boot*. The verb is spelt *re-compense*.

*Record* [courts not of] are the baron, county, hundred, admiralty, and the ecclesiastical. The first dial on *record*, is that of Ahaz, mentioned by Isaiah, c. 38, v. 8.

*Rector*. Head in Jesuits colleges, foreign universities, and large endowed schools.

*Recusant*. After much disputation, is now settled as above.

*Red Sea*. *Edom* meaning also *red*, occasioned the Greeks to call its sea by that name; hence its misnomer. It is 1500 miles long, without a river.

*Red Book*. An exchequer record of lands held per baroniam of Henry II.

*Regions* [animals formidable in cold] are wolves, bears, boars, congars, & catamounts.

*Register* [dissenters] In Red-cross St. library, *York* et *Middlesex* are regist. counties.

*Regular as teapots*. [American]. *Tea* being drank, in vill's. and towns at every meal.

*Religions* [prevailing]. Are the Pagan, Mahometan, Christian and Jewish. There are three great divisions of christians—the Catholic, Greek, and Protestant church.

*Religious orders* are five—Monks, Canons, Knights, Mendicants, & regular Clerks.

*Remediless*. This accords with Dr. Johnson, though others accent it on *rem*.

*Remove*. Upon change of residence in the same street, it is thus notified,—"*Removing over the way*," [to the opposite side of the street]. And "*Removing* [to the] next door," holds out quite a contrary meaning to the one intended.

*Rent*. For bank of England 40,000*l*. Salaries 243,000*l*. Profits [1830] 930,786*l*. Expense of branch banks 34,210*l*. Cost of their establishment 17,859*l*. Pay 80,000*l*. a year in lieu of stamp duties. Lord Mayor, 1275, paid 1*l*. a year *rent*, for his house in Milk-street.

*Resign*. Has its letter *s* pronounced agreeably to the French form *re-zine*.

NOTE:—In words of the same sound, and which are spelt alike, with the exception of *c* and *s*, the former is invariably the noun, and the latter the verb. Exercises therein are highly beneficial to all classes of students.

VULGARISMS:—*Rale*, *rare*, *rid*, *rint*, and *rezun*, for *real*, *rear*, *red*, *rent*, and *raisin*.



- Restiff,<sup>3</sup> at rest. Vulg. *rusty*. Corr. *resty*. rēs.tif  
 Restoration,<sup>2</sup> a recovery. Prop. *restauration*. re-sto-rā-shun  
 Retch,<sup>5</sup> to vomit. Same as *reach*. rētsh  
 Reticule,<sup>2</sup> a small bag. Corruptly *ridicule*. rēt.e.kule  
 Retinue,<sup>2</sup> a train. Impropr. on *in*. (*ret-nu*) rēt.en.new  
 Revenues,<sup>2</sup> yearly income. (*re-vēn-yews*) rēv.en.yews  
 Reverie,<sup>2</sup> loose thoughts. Or *revery*. (*rev-re*) rev.ur.ē  
 Rheum,<sup>2</sup> thin matter. Vulgarly *ru-um*. rume  
 Rheumatic,<sup>3</sup> a peccant humor. (*room-a-tik*) rew.māt ik  
 Rheumatism,<sup>2</sup> a very acute pain. (*ruimatizen*) rew.ma.tīz.en  
 Rhubarb,<sup>2</sup> a medicinal drug. Vulg. *ru-bub*. rōo.burb  
 Riband,<sup>2</sup> a fillet of silk. Com. spelt *ribbon*. rīb.band  
 Rick,<sup>2</sup> a stack of corn or hay. Prop. *reke*. rik  
 Ridicule,<sup>5</sup> to banter. Corruptly *red-e-cule*. rīd.e.kule  
 Riggle,<sup>5</sup> to move in pain. Properly *wriggle*. rīg.el  
 Ripe,<sup>3</sup> complete. The verb active is *obsolete*. ripe  
 Risk,<sup>2</sup> hazard. Anciently *risque*. risk  
 Rivulet,<sup>2</sup> a brook. Anciently spelt *riverlet*. riv.yew.let  
 Romage,<sup>2</sup> a tumult. The verb is spelt *runmage*. rūm.midj  
 Ronion,<sup>2</sup> a fat woman. Or *ronyon*. (*run-yun*) rōn.yun  
 Roquelaure,<sup>2</sup> a cloak for men. (*rok-e-lur*) rok.e.lō  
 Rose,<sup>2</sup> a flower; <sup>5</sup> of to rise: then barb. *riz*. roze

*Reproduction*. Each piece of a water-worm cut to pieces, will reproduce an animal.

*Respondent* chanting in choirs, called Ambrosian, was introduced by St. Ambrose.

*Respondentia*. A bond given for money lent upon goods in a vessel.

*Restoration*. Our first regular banker, Mr. Child, began business after this period. The establishment at Temple Bar is still kept up. Snow's was the second.

*Revenues*. Of the British Clergy are 9,999,565*l.* a year, whereof the Curates receive 320,000*l.*; those of the whole of Europe fall short of *nine* millions: a French metropolitan has 1000*l.* a Russian archbishop 600*l.* and bishop 500*l.* per annum.

*Reversion*. The legal expenses for conveying one of 200*l.* in value, by private sale, are 8*l.* which, if bought by public auction, are frequently swelled to 60*l.*

*Review* of books originated in the Journal des savans, by de Sallo, in 1665.

*Rhapsody* (rapso-de). The original title of Homer's poems. Sometimes writ rapsody.

*Rhyme* [rime]. Borrowed from the Saracens, and brought to Europe in the year 800.

*Ribston pippin*. [an apple] Because raised at Ribston Hall, Yorkshire, in 1688.

*Rick*. An ancient Teutonic word, preserved in the old orthography of bishoprick.

*Ridicule*: *redekewl* is a much abounding vitiation in the metropolis.

*Rig*. A term applied, in the money market, for forcing up the price of stocks.

*Rights* [droits] of the admiralty. Proceeds of wrecks, and the capture of enemies ships, ignorant of hostilities, which, last war, amounted to *eight millions*.

*Rise*. Pronounced by hasty speakers rice, and by barbarous ones riz.

*River pay*. Is a commercial term for a month's pay advanced to sailors.

*Roast*. We say roast mutton and roast lamb, instead of *roasted* mutton, &c. Our neighbours of the North are proverbial for *roasted* instead of *toasted* cheese.

*Rolly polly*. Name of an infantine game: corruption of, roll ball into the pool.

*Romance tongue* [barbarous Latin]. Council of Tours, 813, ordered the priests to preach in *romance*, that they might be understood by the people; which is still observed.

*Rome*. Often *rūme*, but as well might we say, *roman* and *hume*, for roman and home. Its ancient population was seven millions, though now but 140,000.

*Rose* [under the]. The ancients dedicated this flower to their god Silence.

VULGARISMS:—Revault, reuce, rins, and romple, for revolt, rinse, runs, and rumple.

Rosin,<sup>2</sup> juice of the pine. Also *resin*. (*ruz-in*) rōz.in  
 Rostrum,<sup>2</sup> an orator's desk or pulpit in Rome. rōs-trum  
 Rouble,<sup>2</sup> a Russian coin worth 3s. 1d. (*rubbul*) rōo-bul  
 Rough,<sup>3</sup> rugged, uneven, severe. rūf  
 Rounceval,<sup>2</sup> a species of pea. (*runs-e-vul*) rōuns e-val  
 Route,<sup>2</sup> road, a way. Usually pronounced *root*. rout  
 Routine,<sup>2</sup> a regular course. (*rout-tin*) rōo.tēne  
 Row,<sup>5</sup> to impel by oars; <sup>2</sup> a tumult, then *rou*. ro  
 Rt,<sup>2</sup> an abbreviation upon paid bankers' bills. re-cōve'd  
 Rubbish,<sup>2</sup> any thing worthless. Lond. *rub-idj*. rūb-ish  
 Rubric,<sup>2</sup> directions in the Common Prayer. rōo-brik  
 Ruler,<sup>2</sup> to rule lines. Often confound. with *rule*. rōo-lur  
 Rum-un,<sup>2</sup> orig. *rum in tea*, now an *odd* person. rūm-un  
 Russia,<sup>2</sup> black, white, great and little Russia. rūsh-she-a  
 S.

Sabaoth,<sup>2</sup> armies. Confounded with *sabbath*. sāb-a-oth  
 Sacrament,<sup>2</sup> the Lord's supper. (*sa-kra-mint*) sāk-re-ment  
 Sacrifice,<sup>5</sup> to offer up. (*sa-kri-fize*) sāk-kri-fiso  
 Saddler,<sup>2</sup> a saddle-maker. Improperly *sadler*. sād-lur  
 Sailor,<sup>2</sup> a mariner; if the ship then *sailer*. sāle-ur

*Rostrum*, or beak of a ship; because made from the beaks of those taken at Actium.

*Round Robin* [names in a circle]. Was first invented in Athens, during the conspiracy of Aristogiton and Harmodius, against the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ.

*Round* flat pieces of gold, without impressions, were current coin of Byzantium.

*Route*. Is beginning to be written and pronounced as the verb *rout*.

*Row*. Card alphabet, or Christ cross-row, because anciently printed with a cross.

*Royal Exchange*. Named Royal by queen Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1571. Commercial securities, called bills of exchange, were first used in England, 1381.

*Rt*. Should be *rd* [for received], which error, is certainly inexcusable.

*Rubber*. A common term in sports, giving the winner two games out of three. Indian rubber is imported in bottles, formed by spreading the gum over a mould of clay.

*Rubbish*. Its ism is peculiarly confined to the elder of its canaille.

*Rubicon*, now Rugone. A river of Italy which divides it from Cisalpine Gaul.

*Rubric*. On account of being distinguished by a red letter in old Liturgies.

*Ruff*. First worn by one of our Queen's, to conceal a wen in her neck.

*Rule Britannia*, was composed by Dr. Arne, from Thompson's "Masque of Alfred."

*Rum-un*. Originated with J. Bell, schoolmaster, Minchinhampton; who exercising a dull scholar on the word milk, asked, for elucidation, what his mother put into her tea, to which he replied, with *naïvete*, rum.

*Rural dean*. An ecclesiastical jurisdiction over ten churches in the country. The chief rural deanery is that of Bocking in Essex.

*Russia*. Hence the autocrat's title—"Emperor of all the Russias." Its empire comprises 40 distinct nations, occupying 375,174 square miles of land.

*S*. Sharp at the beginning, and soft at the end of a word. Said, properly spelt *sayed*.

*Sabbatical year*. Was every seventh, and observed 1444 years before Christ.

*Sabre* [*sa-bur*]. French scholars are apt to give it the Gallic sound of *sak-bur*.

*Sacrament*. The *a* has sometimes the long sound, as in *sameness*.

*Sacrificed* (64080 persons were) in 4 years, on dedicating a temple in S. America.

*Saddle-bags*. In North America, formerly meant a squire, now an itinerant preacher.

*St. Saviour's* church, Southwark, was, in 1540, seized by the crown and sold to the parish, who letting part of it to a baker, he traded therein; when the strange innovation of bread made in a church, so increased his custom, that he soon became rich.

*St. Catherine*. A Roman virgin, martyred on a wheel; hence the Catherine wheel.



- Salmagundi,<sup>2</sup> a medley. Vulg. *solomon-gundi*. sal-ma-gūn-do  
 Salmon,<sup>2</sup> a fish. Some say 55, others 62 species. sām-mun  
 Sal volatile,<sup>2</sup> an alkali. Vulgo *sal vōl-a-tile*. sal-vo-lāt-o-le  
 Sarah,<sup>2</sup> in Hebrew signifies a princess. (*sā-re*) sā-ruh  
 Sardius,<sup>2</sup> a precious stone. Corruptly *sar-jus*. sār-de-us  
 Satan,<sup>2</sup> a bad spirit. Miscalled *sāt-tan*. sāt-tin  
 Satellite,<sup>2</sup> a revolving planet. (*sa-tel-le-te*) sāt-tel-lite  
 Scallop,<sup>2</sup> a fish. Usually spelt *scollop*. skōl-lup  
 Sceptic,<sup>2</sup> a doubter. *Septic*, misled by *sceptre*. skēp-tik  
 Schedule,<sup>2</sup> an inventory. (*skedzul & shedul*) sēd-jule  
 Schism,<sup>2</sup> a separation. Barbarously *siz-en*. sīz-em  
 Scirrhus,<sup>2</sup> an undurated gland. Also *schirrus*. skīr-rus  
 Scotch-collops,<sup>2</sup> veal fried, or *scorch'd*. skōtsh-kol-lups  
 Scissors,<sup>2</sup> pair of small shears. (*sithurs*) sīz-zurs  
 Scranch,<sup>5</sup> to grind the teeth. Vulg. *skraunsh*. skransh  
 Scruff,<sup>2</sup> a kind of dry humor. Same with *scurf*. skruf  
 Seal,<sup>2</sup> a sea animal : orig. stories of mermaids. seel  
 Sedan-chair,<sup>2</sup> first made in the town of *Sedan*. see-dan-tshare  
 Segar,<sup>2</sup> tobacco rolled into sticks. Com. *cigar*. se-gār  
 Seignior,<sup>2</sup> the Turkish emperor. (*se-nur*) sēen-yur

*Salamander*. A lizard supposed to live in fire, which is a vulgar error.

*Salary*. According to Pliny, from sal (salt),—both being necessary. Vulg. sal-re.

*Salt*. That called bay salt, is obtained from sea-water, by the process of evaporation.

*Salve* [saav]. Some state the proper word to be salf, and that salves is its plural.

*Sanguine*. Has two opposite meanings; red like blood; cheerful, warm, ardent.

*Satellite*. Scholars naturally glide into the Latin of sa-tel-le-te.

*Satiety* [sa she-te, pro. sa-ti-e-te]. Long evaded philologists with a faulty orthoepy.

*Satire*. Also called *sa-tur*, *sat-ur*, *sa-tere*, and *sat-tire*. Properly *sa-tire*.

*Saving-banks*. Have upwards of fourteen millions in the funds. Originated at Bath.

*Scald*. Improperly scalled. Scall the 2 implies much the same thing. Vulgarly skalt.

*Schism*. A modern innovator has attempted to give the *ch* a hard sound.

*Schools* have doubled throughout the kingdom: were anciently kept in belfries and church porches. By a law, unrepealed, a master must first obtain leave of the curate, then a license from his diocesan, before opening one. This was to prove his efficiency, and benefit the poorer clergy. America has 9600 school districts.

*School*. Its 3 is spelt scholastic, which shows the fickleness of our orthography.

*Science*. Of Astronomy, was first systemised by Hipparchus of Alexandria, 162 years B.C.

*Scilly*. The whole library of one isle, 1720, comprised the bible and Dr. Faustus!

*Scissors*. May be spelt 480 ways. Ancient Jews supplied their place with a razor.

*Serofula*. Our kings pretended for 800 years, to cure by touching. The Guelphs discontinued it; but the exiled Stuart family used it down to 1800.

*Scylax* was the first professed writer on the subject of geography.

*Sea*. Its surface is 150 millions of square miles; and greatest depth supposed equal to the highest mountain, or 4 miles. Its water, when frozen, is free from salt.

*Sealing-wax*. Invented 1670, by F. Rousseau of Auxeres. Sealing wine bottles originated with the Romans, to guard against the pilfering propensities of their slaves.

*Scamen* [foreign]. Are naturalised by serving 2 years in a British trader, or ship of war.

*Searchers*. In the parishes of London, to examine the dead before burial: see Is.

*Sedan-chair*. Introduced here by the duke of Buckingham, in the reign of James I.

**VULGARISMS**:—Samel, sasur, skol-urd, sis, says I, and sor, for Samuel, saucer, scholar, said I, and saw: with Satada, sek-e-ter-e, sek, and seed, for Saturday, secretary, sex, sect, & saw: also sallet, sas-sy, sas-idj, & saf-ur, for salad, saucy, sausage, & sapphire (saf-fire)



- Sempstress,<sup>2</sup> a needle-woman. Prop. *seamstress*. sēm.stres  
 Sentry,<sup>2</sup> a watch. Impr. writ. & called *sentery*. sēnt-re  
 Separate<sup>5</sup> to divide. Mis-spelt *seperate*. sēp-ur-et  
 Sepulchre,<sup>2</sup> a grave or tomb ; <sup>5</sup> to bury. sēp-ul-kur  
 Seraglio,<sup>2</sup> the Sultan's harem. Impr. *full*. se-rāl-e-o  
 Serapis,<sup>2</sup> a king of the Argives. (*Sēr-a-pis*) se-rā-pis  
 Servant,<sup>2</sup> originally a prisoner reserved for sla. sūr.vunt  
     very ; now a *menial*, but anciently a *knave*. sēr-ve-tur  
 Set,<sup>6</sup> placed. Often mischosen for *sit*. set  
 Sevensnight,<sup>2</sup> seven days & seven nights. (*full*) sēn-it  
 Sevenoaks,<sup>2</sup> a town in Kent. Vulg. *sen-ix*. sēv-un-okes  
 Seville,<sup>2</sup> a Spanish town. Corruptly *civil*. sēv-el  
 Sewer,<sup>2</sup> a drain. Vulgarly called *shore*. sō ur  
 Shaggy,<sup>3</sup> rough. Improperly written *shagy*. shāg-e  
 Shamois,<sup>2</sup> wild goat ; leather so called. (*full*) shām-me  
 Sharp whites,<sup>2</sup> flour mixed with alum sharp-whites  
 Shaving-tackle,<sup>2</sup> properly *shaving-implements*. shave-ing-tāk-ul  
 Shechem,<sup>2</sup> the son of Hamor. (*shek-em*) shē-shem  
 Shew,<sup>5</sup> to view. Commonly written *show*. sho  
 Shibboleth,<sup>2</sup> a set word to distinguish aliens. shīb-bo-lēth

*Selah* : equivalent to our *amen*. Also denotes a pause for the choir. It occurs seventy-three times in the Psalms, and but once in Habakkuk.

*Seminary*. Applicable only to schools for the education of young ladies.

*Separate*. Few, if any, words are so open to false orthography as this one.

*Septuagint*. Greek translation of the Bible, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

*Seraph* [*ser-at*]. Biblical writers pluralize it seraphs ; should be seraphim, which they call the singular, and seraphims plural. *Te Deum laudamus* has seraphin, which I take to be a misprint. This observation applies also to cherub (*tshe-rub*) : which, when a Babylonian city, is then pronounced *ke-rub*.

*Sergeant*, or *serjeant*. Its orthoepy [*sarjant*] is an exception to the general rule. Those of the ancient earls of Chester had power to behead a malefactor when caught in the fact.

*Sermon*, is limited at Rome, by the Lateran council, to 20 minutes. Those of Dr. Blair, transcribed by himself 8 times before published, have had the largest sale of any known.

*Seth* (children of), wrote their inventions, etc., on two columns, of brick and of stone.

*Settlement*. Place of abode : properly settling when dregs in a bottle.

*Sevenoaks*. Because seven oaks anciently grew where the town now stands.

*Seventeen* (at) either sex may be executors ; at discretion on 14, and of age at 21.

*Severus*, mispronounced *siv-e-rus*, should be *se-ve-rus*.

*Sew* [so]. Affected speakers sound it as if it rhymed with *Jew*.

*Shall* [com. *shawl*]. The Irish and Scotch are remarkable for misapplying shall and will. *Shan't* for *shall not* is vulgar ; as is *Civil* for *Seville orange*.

*Sharp whites*. Certain bakers, with every two sacks of flour, receive one of *s. w.*

*Shechem*. The only instance wherein *ch*, in nouns proper, take the sound of *sh*.

*Sheriff*. Electing those of London was anciently invested in the Lord Mayor.

*Shew*. Ungrammatically used in—"He shew (*show'd*) me." Now written *show*.

*Shibboleth*. As the pronunciation of *bread* and *cheese* distinguished the English from the Flemings in Wat Tyler's rebellion : also denotes an ear of corn.

*Shil-i-shal-i* : to continue hesitating. Is a corrupt reduplication of *shall I*?

*Ship money*. The oldest Italian money had, on one side, the head of Saturn, and on the other, a ship ; hence the phrase, on tossing up, 'heads or ships.'

NOTE :—100 lbs. of wood-shavings, with 12 lbs. of alkali, will make a ream of paper. I have books printed on paper made not only of wood, but of straw also.

Shipwreck, <sup>2</sup> the loss of a ship.	Vulg. <i>ship-rak</i> . ship-rek
Shone, <sup>6</sup> of to shine.	Improperly <i>shon</i> . shone-
Shough, <sup>2</sup> a very shaggy dog.	( <i>shuf</i> ) shok
Shrew, <sup>2</sup> a peevish woman. Field mouse.	( <i>shro</i> ) shru
Shriek, <sup>5</sup> to scream. Barbar.	<i>skreetsh</i> & <i>shurk</i> . shreke
Shrieve, <sup>2</sup> a sheriff. Thus anciently. Disused.	shreeve
Shuttlecock, <sup>2</sup> a plaything.	( <i>shuttlecock</i> ) shūt-tol-kok
Siccity, <sup>2</sup> want of moisture.	( <i>sik-e-te</i> ) sīk-so-te
Sieve, <sup>2</sup> a bolter. Impropr. written <i>seive</i> .	( <i>seve</i> ) siv
Sill, <sup>2</sup> a threshold.	Corruptly <i>sell</i> . sil
Siloa, <sup>2</sup> scripture name.	Critically <i>sil-o-a</i> . sil-ō.ah
Simony, <sup>2</sup> trafficking in church property.	sīm-mun-e
Simous, <sup>3</sup> having a flat nose.	( <i>sim-is</i> ) sī-mus
Sinai, <sup>2</sup> a mount. Geher. <i>si-na-ī</i> , but Milton says <i>sin-yah</i>	
Sip, <sup>2</sup> a small draught.	Corruptly <i>sup</i> . sip
Sire, <sup>2</sup> a title first used by the kings of France.	syre
Siroc, <sup>2</sup> a deadly Syrian wind.	Prop. <i>sirōcco</i> . sīr-uk
Sirrah, <sup>2</sup> a name of insult.	( <i>serrah</i> ) sūr-ra
Sirup, <sup>2</sup> juice boiled with sugar.	Also <i>sīrop</i> . sūr-rup
Sizer, <sup>2</sup> low college rank at Cambridge.	sī-zur
Skein, <sup>2</sup> a small knot of thread : or <i>skain</i> .	skane

*Shilling*, (5) piece, or crown, because originally impressed with the figure of one.

*Ship*. "A man (ship) of war foundered at sea, and lost most of *its* (her) men." The charge for building and preparing a first-rate for service is 1000*l.* per gun. Sea signals were invented by James II, when duke of York, 1665. The number of British ships lost at sea, from 1793 to 1829, averaged 548 yearly.

*Shire*. Improperly sheer, except when incorporated, as Wiltshire [Wil-sheer].

*Shoemaker*, or *Cordwainer*. Because his best materials come from Cordova, Spain.

*Shop*. In America and Canada, *store*, because its proprietor deals in many things.

*Shroud* (a). Is but a small variation from the dress of the White Friar monks.

*Shrove*, or *confession Tuesday*. From the Saxon *shrine*, to confess: vulgarly shrof.

*Shuttlecock*. Because derived from the motion of a shuttle.

*Sign*. Of Old Parr's head, upon a victualler's in Aldersgate street, is very inappropriate; for it does not often happen that frequenters of a bar, either of a public-house or court of justice, live to a great age.

*Silver*. At earl Stamford's country seat, Dunham Massy, the commonest utensils are solid silver, an ancestor, leaving by will, 2000*l.* a year for buying silver plate.

*Simony*. From Simon, the sorcerer, wishing to *purchase* the gifts of the Apostles.

*Sinai*. In three syllables by Hebrews, but two by the Greeks, who have 30,000 gods!

*Singing* in churches, was established A. D. 67. Corrupt. *singen*. Cutting off with a shilling, came from the Romans annulling all wills that left no legacy to the heir.

*Single* (a) grain of gold can be drawn out into a wire 98 yards long.

*Sink* (to) or *cower* down, the rural and unlettered universally barbarize 'cower down.'

*Sinking-fund*. First adopted in Holland 1655; and the ecclesiastical states in 1685.

*Site*. Situation. Often written *seite*. Thompson, in his Spring, misapplies it. The highest near London is Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead Heath.

*Sitting*. Its cockneyism of *setting*, is occasionally picked up by provincials.

*Situate*. We constantly read of a house "*situate* in"—"pleasantly and eligibly *situate*." instead of "situated in"—"pleasantly and eligibly situated."

COCKNEYISMS :—Sithe for sigh (si), setting for sitting, and setewate for situate.

VULGARISMS :—"Don't shy" (throw)—"This is Howell's slaty" (slate-yard)—"What a sight (number) of birds."—Sarmon, sot, and sexun, for sermon, sat, and sexton.



Skeleton, <sup>2</sup> human bones entire.	Vulg. <i>anatomy</i> . skēl.-tun
Skirmish, <sup>5</sup> an encounter.	( <i>skrimaje</i> , <i>skurmidj</i> ) skūr-mish
Skittles, <sup>2</sup> or, as Dr. Johnson says, <i>kittle-pins</i> .	skīt-ulz
Slabber, <sup>5</sup> to slaver, drivel.	Vulgarly <i>slobbur</i> . slāb-ur
Slake, <sup>5</sup> to quench.	Improp. pronounced <i>slak</i> . slāke
Slang, <sup>2</sup> is becoming the language of Australasia.	slang
Slatern, <sup>2</sup> a slut.	Corruptly <i>slut-urn</i> . slāt-urn
Slaver, <sup>5</sup> to drivel.	Vulgarly <i>slobbur</i> . slāv-ur
Sleigh, <sup>2</sup> a snow-carriage.	Improp. spelt <i>slay</i> . sla
Sleight, <sup>2</sup> artifice ( <i>slete</i> ).	Slight, <sup>3</sup> thin. slite
Slipper, <sup>2</sup> a morning or loose shoe; <sup>3</sup> slippery.	slīp-ur
Slippery, <sup>3</sup> apt to slip.	<i>Slippy</i> is barbarous. slīp-ur-e
Slough, <sup>2</sup> a deep miry place, bog.	slou
Slough, <sup>2</sup> the skin which a serpent casts off.	sluf
Sludge, <sup>2</sup> dirt mixed with water.	Com. <i>slush</i> . sludje
Sluice, <sup>2</sup> a vent for water, floodgate, chain.	sluse
Smally, <sup>7</sup> in a trifling degree.	Obsolete. small-le
Smectymnus, <sup>2</sup> writer against episcopacy.	smēk-tim-nus
Smell, <sup>2</sup> scent, odor.	Barbarously <i>smil</i> . smel
Smithery, <sup>2</sup> the workshop of a smith.	smīth-ur-e
Snacks, <sup>2</sup> a searcher in the great plague.	snax
Snags, <sup>2</sup> sunk trees in American rivers.	snags

*Skinflint*. We owe this word to the Caliph Abdalmalek, who, for his avarice and extreme parsimony, was named Radschal Hegiarah, or skinner of a flint!

*Sky and sigh*. The London singers are partial to their elongation.

*Slaves*. Number held in slavery by *christian* powers is 5,225,000. Their amount in the United States of America, on taking the census in 1820, was 1,531,436.

*Sleep*. Tends to prolong life, as the pulsations of the heart are then less rapid.

*Sleight*. Impro. slite. Above orthoepey properly distinguishes it from the adjective.

*Slim*. Slender; which Dr. Johnson calls a cant word; but the Doctor had certain peculiarities, of which this, his opinion of *slim*, is no small evidence.

*Slipper*. The adjective is obsolete, or used only by poets, and in romance.

*Slough and slough*. An American, and our earlier orthoepeists pronounce them alike.

*Smart*. I found universal in America and Canada, for *active* movement, or exertion.

*Smectymnus*. Composed from the initials of five ministers, S. Marshal, E. Calamey, T. Young, M. Newcomen, and W. Spenslow, who, in 1641, wrote a book against episcopacy.

*Smiled*. Is followed by an adverbial adjective; hence Thompson's error:—

“The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,  
But fortune smiled *deceitful* [deceit'ly] on her birth.”

*Smirch* (smurtsh). To soil: vulg. *smudje*; which pro. is another word, *smutch*, to smut.

*Smithery*. Spelt smithy, if of Saxon origin, but rejected by correct writers.

*Smithfield* (West). In the plague of 1349, 50,000 persons were buried in this spot. Upwards of 1,500,000 head of cattle, sheep, etc. are sold annually in its market.

*Smoke*. Ladies of high rank, in Russia, smoke segars, as fish-women do here.

*Snacks*, dividing his profits with helpers, originated the phrase “going snacks.”

*Snails*, were dainties with Romans, who bred them in sties under rocks. (V. *hodmadods*.)

*Sneeze*. The practice of saluting people when they sneezed, began in 750.

*Snow*. Yields the blip. of Catania a large revenue, who collects it from Mount Ætna, and sells it at Naples, for creams and ices. Snapt is a contraction of snapped.

*Snuff*. The plant was brought to Europe from Yucatan by a Spaniard. The first sovereign princess who took snuff, was the celebrated Catharine de Medici.



Sofa, <sup>2</sup> a covered seat.	Corruptly <i>so-fe</i> . sō-fuh
Softner, <sup>2</sup> a moderator.	Properly <i>softener</i> . sōft-nur
Sojourn, <sup>2</sup> a short abode.	Corruptly <i>sūdj-urn</i> . so-jūr-n
Solace, <sup>5</sup> to comfort.	Barbarously <i>so-lāce</i> . sōl-is
Soldier, <sup>2</sup> one who fights for pay.	Vulg. <i>so-jur</i> . sōle-jur
Soldierly, <sup>3</sup> becoming a soldier.	( <i>so-jur-le</i> ) sōle-jur-le
Soldiery, <sup>3</sup> a body of soldiers.	( <i>so-jur-e</i> ) sōle-jur-o
Solecism, <sup>2</sup> unfitness of one word to another.	sōl-c-siz-em
Soliloquy, <sup>2</sup> talking to one's self.	( <i>sol-e-kwe</i> ) so-lil-o-kwe
Solitaire, <sup>2</sup> ornament for the neck.	( <i>sol-e-ter-e</i> ) sōl-c-tare
Solitude, <sup>2</sup> lonely spot: sweetly-pensive word.	sōl-c-tewdo
Sombre, <sup>3</sup> dull, gloomy.	Vulgarly as spelt. sōm-bur
Some, <sup>3</sup> not many: both singular and plural.	sum
Somewhere, <sup>7</sup> in being.	Vulgarly <i>sum-where</i> . sūm-where
Somerset, <sup>2</sup> a leap.	Corruption of <i>somersault</i> . sūm-ur-set
Sonata, <sup>2</sup> a tune for instruments only.	( <i>so-nā-te</i> ) so-nāh-tah
Sonorus, <sup>3</sup> loud sounding.	Improperly <i>sōn-o-rus</i> . so-nō-rus
Sophism, <sup>2</sup> a fallacious argument.	( <i>sofesizzem</i> ) sōf-iz em
Sord, <sup>2</sup> a piece of turf.	Corruptly <i>sod</i> . sord
Sough, <sup>2</sup> a subterraneous drain, sewer.	( <i>sogz</i> ) suf
Sous, <sup>2</sup> a French penny.	Vulgarly as spelt. sōo
Southerly, <sup>3</sup> to the south.	Naturally <i>suth-ur-le</i> . sōuth-ur-le
Sovereign, <sup>5</sup> a king.	Corr. <i>soverin</i> and <i>suveren</i> . sūv-ur-in

*Soap*: mis-spelt *sope*. Tax which it pays would support the Pope, his army, cardinals, and whole priesthood! We have 580 manufacturers. First made in London 1524.

*Society*. Annual income of our religious and charitable societies is 619,645*l*.

*Soft*. When accompanied with emotion, is usually lengthened into *sawft*.

*Soil* (land). In 1813, our profits from it were 100 millions, and commerce 29 millions.

*Sojourn*. Its verb has the same accentuation, though otherwise formerly.

*Soldier* (*sol-dur*). Mechanics pronounce it *sodur*; but workmen ought to accept their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen.

*Soldier*. The vulgar transform the derivatives as they do the primitive. A regiment of horse soldiers, of 360, officers and men, costs 25,000*l*. per annum.

*Soldiers*. First did duty at theatres royal, to keep order, in George II's reign.

*Solecism*. May be applied to architecture; for the Roman ruin in Kew Gardens is built with Act of Parliament brick, which differs *in toto* from that of the old Roman.

*Solicitor*. Called in all courts at Edinburgh, '*Writer to the signet*.' Their other professional term, *Faculty of Advocates*, is equivalent to our barrister.

*Solitude*. So much esteemed, anciently, as to be pronounced with peculiar emphasis.

*Somerset*. A Somersetshire man calls it *Zumerzet*, and father *vcathur*.

*Song*. If new, [in theatres] must be licensed by the Examiner, which costs 2 guineas.

*Sonnet* (14 lines). Was introduced to France by P. de Thyard, Henry III's almoner.

*Soot* (*sute*). As manure, formerly sold for 2*s*. but now only 4½*d*. per bushel.

*Soph* (University undergraduate). A leveller of Truth at the shrine of Folly.

*Sord*. A supposed corruption of *sward*; greatly countenanced by a late writer.

*Sort*. Improperly rhymed with *port*. Errors—"These [*this*] sorts [*sort*] of goods."

*Sovereign*. Those of Austria, Spain and France, are personified in Dean Swift's Indicrous history of Europe, as Squires *south*, *street*, and *baboon*. John Bull, for England, originated therein. The expression, '*dread sovereign*,' was first used to Henry VIII. Also a piece of money, first coined by our Edward VI.

*Sound* (loud). Expires where created. We have 16 vowel, and 22 consonant sounds.

**VULGARISMS**:—*Sile*, solentary, and *sut*, for *soil*, *solitary*, and *soot* [*sute*].

Sowl, <sup>5</sup> to pull or twitch the ears.	Obsolete. soul
Sparables, <sup>2</sup> shoemaker's nails. Vulg. <i>sparabees</i> .	spār-a-bels
Sparrib, <sup>2</sup> ribs of pork with little flesh. ( <i>spa-rib</i> )	spēr-rib
Spatiate, <sup>5</sup> to range, ramble at large. ( <i>spasheai</i> )	spā-she-ate
Special, <sup>3</sup> peculiar, particular. ( <i>spe-shal</i> )	spēsh shul
Specie, <sup>2</sup> money. Improperly <i>species</i> . ( <i>spesh-e</i> )	spēe-sho
Species, <sup>2</sup> a sort, class, order. ( <i>spesh-eze</i> )	spe-shēeze
Specious, <sup>3</sup> showy, plausible. ( <i>spesh-us</i> )	spēc-shūs
Spermaceti, <sup>2</sup> oily substance. Corr. <i>parmasity</i> .	spur-ma sē-te
Sphere, <sup>5</sup> to place in a sphere. ( <i>speer</i> )	s'fere
Spirit, <sup>2</sup> soul. Formerly and vulgarly <i>sperit</i> .	spīr-it
Spittal, <sup>2</sup> a charitable foundation, Ex. <i>hospital</i> .	spīt-ul
Splenish, <sup>3</sup> fretful, peevish. Properly <i>spleenish</i> .	splēn-ish
Spoil, <sup>5</sup> to rob, corrupt. Vulgarly called <i>spile</i> .	spoil
Sponge, <sup>2</sup> grows under the sea-rocks of Samos.	spundje
Spectacle, <sup>2</sup> a show. Affectedly <i>spec-tāh-kel</i> .	spēk-ta-kel
Spinage, spinach, <sup>2</sup> a plant. ( <i>spen-aidge</i> )	spīn-edj
Spright, <sup>2</sup> an apparition. Now written <i>sprite</i> .	sprite
Stamina, <sup>2</sup> solids of the body. Singular <i>stamen</i> .	stām-in-a
Squaw, <sup>2</sup> a female aborigine of Canada.	skwah
Squire, <sup>5</sup> to wait upon, attend, conduct.	skwire

*Spadiards*. Cornish tin miners. Because their labor is performed with spades.

*Span*. Applies to new cloth extended on the rack, or taken from the *spicks*: hence the terms, span new; spick and span new: also nine inches.

*Spanish liquorice*. Because made in Spain and Sicily. The Spanish Church has 58 archbishops, and 684 bishops; with a multitudinous host of inferior clergy.

*Spanish* revenue is exceeded in amount, by the duty we pay on our spirits.

*Speaker* of the Common's salary is 7000*l.* per annum, besides an allowance of 6000*l.* for official dinners and service of plate, with a town residence in St. Stephen's court. That of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Upper Canada, is 250*l.* per annum.

*Species* (human). Are infants till beginning to speak, and children to the age of puberty.

*Speech*. The first public one of an English King, was made by Henry I. 1107.

*Spice*. E. I. C.'s cargo in their ship, the *Consent*, 1608, cost 2,948*l.* and sold for 36,287*l.*

*Spider*. Its bite is innocuous: each thread is the union of 4000! So also our fable, from Palestine, of the Fox and the Grapes; a fox may destroy, but seldom eats grapes.

*Spill*. 'Dont *spill* [waste or scatter] the sugar.' *Spill* applies to liquids, not dry goods.

*Spinster*. An unmarried woman: thus named, because anciently spinning a set of bed furniture before marriage. *Spoonsful* is improperly written spoonfuls.

*Spittal*. Applied to a sermon in a hospital; thence called a spittal sermon.

*Sports* [book of]. Published by Bp. Morton, 1610, to direct *amusements* on the *sabbath*.

*Squaw*. After giving birth to a child, I have seen *her out* with it on the next day.

*Squire*. Dictionaries confound it with *esquire*. Our standard dictionary is the sole production of Dr. Johnson, whilst that of Paris was compiled by forty Royal Academicians: it is to this circumstance the poet alludes when eulogising the Doctor,—

"He has beat *forty* Frenchmen, and will beat *forty* more."

*Staff* [a marshal's] truncheon, or *baton*, was originally given to a French general.

*Stand*. Many persons improperly write and say,—"*Stand an* [on] end."

*Stanmore*. A dreary district in Westmoreland, between Brough and Kirkby Stephen; hence the poet—'Near *Staunmore's* wintry waste.'

*State-ministers* attending the accouchment of our queens, began from James II. because of a doubt being thrown on the birth of his son.

**VULGARISMS**:—Skwedje, and stomp, for squeeze [skweze] and stamp.



Stationer,<sup>2</sup> dealer in books, paper, ink, and pens. *stā-shun-ur*  
 Statuary,<sup>2</sup> the art of carving images. (*stature*) *stāt-yew-ar-re*  
 Staunch,<sup>3</sup> sound: prop. *stanch*, from *estancher*. *stansh*  
 Stayed,<sup>6</sup> steady. Now universally written *staid*  
 Steelyard,<sup>2</sup> iron rod to weigh goods. (*stilyard*) *stēal-yard*  
 Stellion,<sup>2</sup> an animal, newt, eel. (*stil-nn*) *stēl-yun*  
 Stinging,<sup>6</sup> wounding: as those in *ing*, *sting-en*. *stīng-ing*  
 Stiptic,<sup>3</sup> the power to stanch blood. (*step-tik*) *stīp-tik*  
 Stiver,<sup>2</sup> a Dutch coin, value five farthings. *stī-vur*  
 Stole,<sup>6</sup> of to steal; <sup>2</sup> a robe. Commonly *stool*. *stolo*  
 Stomacher,<sup>2</sup> a lady's ornament. (*stum-udj-ur*) *stūm-idj-ur*  
 Stomachic,<sup>3</sup> relating to the stomach. (*stomatik*) *sto-māk-ik*  
 Stomachical<sup>3</sup> same as stomachic. (*stomatekul*) *sto-māk-e-kul*  
 Stone,<sup>5</sup> to harden; <sup>2</sup> a weight, then *stun*. *stone*  
 Straight,<sup>3</sup> direct line. Isaiah xi. 3, *streight*. *strate*  
 Strait,<sup>2</sup> a narrow pass or frith of the sea. *strate*  
 Strap,<sup>2</sup> a slip of leather. Improperly *strop*. *strap*  
 Strawberry,<sup>2</sup> a fruit. There are 62 varieties. *strāw-bur-re*  
 Strength,<sup>2</sup> force, power. Improperly *strenth*. *strength*  
 Strew,<sup>5</sup> to scatter. Formerly called *stru*. *strow*  
 Strike,<sup>2</sup> scholastic for titling sum-books. *strike*

*Starch*. Binder's paste, if made of starch, destroys the worm in books.

*States* of America were at first 13, but now 24: representatives are 212, who send and receive all letters free, but are fined 10 dollars if franking for others.

*Stationer*. Because taking his station, of old, in a public thoroughfare. Eleven copies of every book published must be deposited, gratuitously, at Stationers' Hall.

*Steam* occupies 1800 times the space of water. We have 20,000 steam engines. Largest in the world, is at Colonel Bradly's colliery, South Hetton, near Durham.

*Steel*. Can be made nearly three hundred times dearer than gold. Six steel watch springs weigh one grain, and sell for 2*l.* 5*s.*; whilst a grain of gold is worth but 2*d.*

*Stephen* [*stevun*]. If a mother want her son Stephen or Robert, she will call "*Stevy* and *Bobby*;" but the father "*Steve* and *Bob*." This whimsical accommodation of the gender to the person who speaks, is a pure anglicism. St. Stephen is the first or proto-martyr.

*Stilton cheese*. Properly Wicheote, being first made at this village in Leicester.

*Stockjobber*. [dealer in funds.] Dr. Johnson assigns it a morbidly illiberal interpretation.

*Stocks*. Present fundholders, 274,823. Of the 54 millions lent to foreign powers, through the Stock Exchange, 30 have been loaned to insolvent states, incapable of paying a penny.

*Stole*, [*groom of the*]. *Id est*, robe, which is understood; whilst *stole* is not only not so, but, to the unlettered, insinuates an obvious and far different meaning.

*Stone bridge*. First in England, traditionally, is that at Bow, over the river Lee: the three finest in Europe, are those of Blackfriars, Waterloo, and Westminster. Oldest *gothic* one is at Crowland, Lincolnshire, built in 860. The famous flying one arch bridge in China, from mountain to mountain, is 400 cubits long and 500 high.

*Straw*. Men of, because, of old, *sham bail* paraded Westminster Hall with a *straw* in the shoe: now known, in *bail* courts, by a bit of paper in the hand.

*Strike*. Fine, or rather *drawn* writing, has been gradually waning since the days of Langford, whose elaborate specimen so long occupied a niche in the Royal Exchange: it cost him a year's labor, being, like all others, first pencilled, then filled in with ink, which must be news to the uninitiated.

NOTE:—Statue is vulgarized Statute.

"*Striking a bargain*." Comes from the Greeks more solemn oath, at their altars, of *striking* down the victim. Our form of oath is the least impressive of any nation whatever.

NOTE:—"Those born at sea belong to Stepney parish." This is a vulgar error.



- Stripling,<sup>2</sup> a boy, because subject to *stripes*. strip-ling  
 Strophe,<sup>2</sup> first member of a poem. Corr. *strofe*. strō-fe  
 Studious,<sup>3</sup> bookish, diligent, attentive. (*studyus*) stūde-yus  
 Stunned,<sup>6</sup> stupified. Often written *stun'd*. stunn'd  
 Stupendous,<sup>3</sup> vast. (*stupendious, stewpenjus*) stew-pēn-dus  
 Surgeon,<sup>2</sup> a fish. Often weighs 500 lbs. stūr-je-un  
 Styel,<sup>2</sup> an eyelid humor. Derivation unknown. sti  
 Stygian,<sup>3</sup> abominable, infernal. (*stig-yun*) stīdj-yun  
 Style,<sup>2</sup> a manner of writing. Also *stile*. stile  
 Subject,<sup>2</sup> in the surgery, a dead body. (*subjek*) sūb-jekt  
 Subjected,<sup>6</sup> reduced to submission. (*sūbjekted*) sub-jēk-ted  
 Sublunary,<sup>3</sup> under the moon. (*sub-lōo-na-re*) sūb-lun-er-e  
 Subpcena,<sup>2</sup> a law writ. Corruptly *su-pena*. sub-pē-na  
 Subscription,<sup>2</sup> writ. on Stock exchange *scrip*. sub-skrīp-shun  
 Subtile,<sup>3</sup> thin, fine, piercing. (*full*) sūb-til  
 Subtle,<sup>3</sup> sly, cunning, artful. (*sub-til*) sūt-ul  
 Subtly,<sup>7</sup> slyly, cunningly, artfully. (*sub-tly*) sūt-le  
 Subtract,<sup>5</sup> to deduct. Often spelt *substract*. sub-trāct  
 Such,<sup>4</sup> similar. Often barbarised *sich*. sutsh  
 Suffragan,<sup>2</sup> a bishop's deputy. sūf-fra-gun  
 Sugar,<sup>2</sup> the salt of sugar-cane. (*sewg-ur*) shōog-gur  
 Suggest,<sup>5</sup> to hint. Improperly as spelt. sud-jēst  
 Summoned,<sup>6</sup> cited. Improperly *summons'd*. sūm-mund

*Stuck in the mud*, arose from Dr. Graham, of Bath, sousing his patients up to the chin in mud. NOTE: in polysyllables the accent is on the third vowel from the last.

*Stud.* Of the Countess Orloff, comprises 1320 horses, with 4399 grooms and helpers.

*Study.* The Athenians studied by the ear, which was so attenuated, that one of their *herb* women knew Theophrastus to be a stranger, from his pronunciation of a single word.

*Stuff.* Cant name of alum mixed with salt, used by bakers for adulterating bread.

*'Up the stump.'* An American phrase, i. e. has lost himself, or cant do what he promised.

*Stupe.* [to foment]. The mob apply this word to a stupid fellow; as they also do the singularly barbarous one of *horum-suorum* to a sort of half-savage dolt.

*Styx.* Also a feigned river in Hades, by which the gods swore; and he who swore falsely was banished from Elysium for one thousand years.

*Subjct.* Formerly, a resurrectionist found it difficult to get 2*l.* for one; he can now obtain 12*l.* [in Paris but 5*s.*] Hence the temptation to this unhallow'd traffic.

*Subjects*, for legislation, before the House, are *bills*; on passing, *Acts* of Parliament.

*Subsidy.* With Henry VIII. estimated at 120,000*l.*—*Subtile* and *subtle* are confounded.

*Suburbs.* Add 49 parishes to London, making a whole of one hundred & forty-eight.

*Sugar.* The duty which we pay upon it fully equals the whole American revenue. Was cultivated in China full 2000 years before it was known in Europe.

*Suicides.* In Paris, for thirty years past, by hanging and shooting, average three hundred a year! principally owing to the multiplicity of their gaming houses.

*Suite.* (a retinue). Those ignorant of its French extraction call it *sute*.

*Sulphuric acid*; is used by London brewers, to give new beer the flavor of old.

*Sum* spent in England upon tea, coffee, and sugar, amounts to twenty millions a year.

*Summons.* In the County Court, even by *misnomer*, does not bar process unless pleaded; otherwise plaintiff *identifies*, and so obtains both debt and costs.

*Sunday* was not strictly solemnized until about the year 321. First one religiously observed in America, was at Plymouth, in that country, December 1620. —

*Sun-dial.* First set up at Rome, by Papius Cursor, 301 years B. C. Used by king Ahaz, 400 years before Alexander. We still say, but metonymically, the sun *sets* & the sun *rises*.

Superfluous, <sup>3</sup> unnecessary: this et 7 on <i>flu</i> .	su-pēr-floo-us
Superior, <sup>3</sup> higher: affectedly <i>shoo-per-yur</i> .	soo-pēre-yur
Surgeon, <sup>2</sup> an operator. Formerly <i>chirurgion</i> .	sūr-jen
Surgery, <sup>2</sup> a surgeon's shop. Or <i>surgeonry</i> .	sūrj-e-re
Surtout, <sup>2</sup> a large upper coat. Usually <i>sur-tōo</i> .	sur-tōot
Suture, <sup>2</sup> sewing up wounds. ( <i>shu-tshur</i> .)	sēw-tshure
Swab, <sup>2</sup> a ship mop, hence 'swab the decks.'	swob
Swam, <sup>6</sup> to swim. Formerly, now vulgo, <i>swom</i> .	swam
Swankum, <sup>2</sup> the last draught in a cup of ale.	swānk-um
Swell-mob, <sup>2</sup> well-dressed pickpockets.	swel-mob
Swineherd, <sup>2</sup> hog-keeper. In the north <i>swinurd</i> .	swine-hurd
Swingeing, <sup>3</sup> great, huge, large, immense.	swindj-ing
Swinging, <sup>6</sup> an infantine amusement.	swīng-ing
Switch, <sup>2</sup> a small twig. Corruptly called <i>swish</i> .	switsh
Swoon, <sup>2</sup> a fainting fit. Vulgarly <i>swound</i> .	swunc
Syncope, <sup>2</sup> a fainting fit. Mispron. <i>sin-kope</i> .	sīn-ko-pe
Synod, <sup>2</sup> an assembly. Usually pronoun. <i>sī-nod</i> .	sīn-nud
Synonyme, <sup>2</sup> a similar word: con. with <i>synonymy</i> .	sīn-o-nim
Systole, <sup>2</sup> contraction of the heart. ( <i>sīs-tole</i> )	sīs-to-le

## T.

Tabor, <sup>2</sup> a small drum. <i>Taborct</i> or <i>tabarine</i> .	ta-bur
Tacit, <sup>3</sup> implied, silent. Corruptly <i>tās-it</i> .	tā-sit
Taffety, <sup>2</sup> a thin silk. Also spelt <i>taffeta</i> .	tāf-fe-te

*Sunday* [whit]. Because primitive christians baptising thereon, wore *white* garments.

*Sunday schools*. Robert Raikes, Esq. of the city of Gloucester, was their founder.

*Superior*. Implies comparison, and, unless ending a sentence, has *to* after it.

*Superlative*. Often misused; as—"John and Thomas are tall, but John is the tallest" (*taller*). The same error is made when the superlative is formed by *most*.

*Supper*. A hearty one may be called the many-headed monster of disease.

*Surface* of the human frame is indented with upwards of 2,304,000 pores.

*Surgery*. Properly chirurgery. Supreme's name *Jehovah*, occurs 6855 times in the Bible.

*Surname*. A Highlander prefixes *Mac*, the son of—as *Macdonald*; but a Lowlander appends it, namely, *Donaldson*. Surnames were first used in England 1078.

*Susan*. [a name]. From *Susianha*, a Persian province, because abounding with lilies.

*Swan*. Has been known to live to the great age of two hundred years!

*Swankum*. The tipplers of Braintree and Bocking, Essex, divide a tankard of ale into three draughts, which they call by the names of *neckum*, *sinkum*, and *swankum*.

*Sweeper*. Of a street-crossing in London, often picks up six or seven shillings a day.

*Swingeing*. This spelling properly distinguishes it from the participle.

*Sword* [sord]. The Arabians call it by 1000 names; a lion, 500; and a serpent, 200.

*Swore*, as spelt, but cor. *sorc*: its participle *sworn*, is also corrupted *sorn*.

*System* [linnæn]. So named from Sir Charles Linne, the Swedish naturalist.

*T* is an independent character, especially if ending or beginning a word.

*Tables* (12) of the laws: it was the decemviri's duty to collect them from Solon's writings.

*Tailor*. If the trade, and spelt Taylor when the name of a man.

*Taint*. Vulg. for *attaint* and *it is not*. Psalm 117 is mid. chap. and least in the Bible.

*Tails* [horse]. In Turkey are signs of nobility: a bearer of three tails is the highest. In Canada, I have seen one of its hairs put into water, become, in a week, a *living animal*.

*Take*. Now supplies the place of *beg*, in the phrase "I *beg* leave to inform you."

*Tales*. Persons to supply the place of special jurors, not appearing when called.

VULGARISMS:—Su-ur, surpriz-iz, swomp, tavs-ul, for shure, surprising, swamp, tassel.



- Talk,<sup>5</sup> to speak. Improperly as spelt. *tawik*  
 Tallow,<sup>2</sup> hard fat melted. *tol-lur* et *tal-lur*. *tāl-lo*  
 Talmud,<sup>2</sup> the Jewish law. Or *thalmud*. *tāl-mud*  
 Tamarind,<sup>2</sup> an acid Indian fruit. (*tam-ur-in*) *tām-a-rind*  
 Tapis,<sup>2</sup> on the *carpet*. From House of Lords. *ta-pē*  
 Tariff,<sup>2</sup> the various duties on merchandise. *tār-iff*  
 Tax,<sup>2</sup> raised arbitrarily in 1100; on land, 991. *taks*  
 Tea,<sup>2</sup> a plant imported from China in 1591. Its  
     duty equals the Neapolitan revenue. *to*  
 Tear,<sup>2</sup> eye-water. Tear,<sup>5</sup> to rend; then *tare*. *teer*  
 Techy,<sup>2</sup> peevish. Corrupted like *tetchy*. *tētsh-e*  
 Te Deum,<sup>2</sup> a hymn. Ex. from its first lat. words. *to dē-um*  
 Teens,<sup>2</sup> the years between 12 and 20. (*tens*) *tenes*  
 Teint,<sup>2</sup> a color, touch of the pencil. Or *tint*. *tint*  
 Tenet,<sup>2</sup> opinion. Also written *tenent*. (*te-nit*) *tēn-nit*  
 Tent-wine,<sup>2</sup> is produced round Malaga, Spain. *tēnt-wine*  
 Term-trotter,<sup>2</sup> keeper of University half-terms. *turm trōt-ur*  
 Terpsichore,<sup>2</sup> muse of dancing. (*terps-e-kore*) *terp-sik-o-ro*  
 Tether,<sup>5</sup> to tie with a rope. *tedur* & *tiddur*. *tēth-ur*  
 Tetrarch,<sup>2</sup> governor of a province. (*tet-ra-ark*) *tēt-rark*

*Ta'en*. For taken, is sometimes, but improperly, admitted into dictionaries.

*Talmud*. There are two, the Jerusalem and Babylonian: *this* is most valued by the Jews.

*Tapestry*. Invented 1255, by Sir F. Crane; first made in England 1620.

*Tapis*. Because the table of the House of Lords is covered with a carpet.

*Tartars* and savages leave their sick and aged to perish in solitary places.

*Tassel*. Its corruption *taws-ul*, with *tas-tees* for *tastes*, are common cockneyisms.

*Tawdry*. [*Gaudy*]. Crasis of St. Audrey, a shrine and altar in the Isle of Ely; which, for vulgar finery so exceeded all others as to occasion its becoming proverbial.

*Tax*. Hence, the belief that William II. began the land-tax is erroneous. When Geo. III. began to reign the taxes were six, but at his death *sixty* millions a year. On Cull's house, Cheltenham, 1767, were 9s. 7d. now, 1832, 5l. 9s. 4d. On paper, advertisements & newspapers, 1,500,000l. a year. In America are three, the Union, Local State, and Town tax. Comes from the barbarous latin of tallia.

*Taylot*. A west of England crasis, or corruption of *hay loft*.

*Tea*. Formerly *tey*; in some counties pronounced *tay*; so also by Pope, in—

“Tell, tell your grief; attentive will I stay,

Though time is precious, and I want some *tea*.”

*Tear* and *tear*. Their opposed orthoepey perplexes the unlettered.

*Te Deum*. The words were composed by a Gaul, about 300. Corruptly *tedo-yūm*.

*Telescopes* are not mentioned before 1550, but are attributed to Baptista Porta.

*Temperance societies*, have lessened the use of *ardent spirits*; in Scotland and Ireland, full one-third. There are 1050 in America, where 90 stills have ceased working.

*Temples* to Confucius in China are 1,560; consuming 59,400 animals in services.

*Ten-penny* [a]. American coin, is known by an *eagle*, and their shillings by *pillars*.

*Terra Firma*, in South America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean: 1300 miles.

*Tetrapla*. A bible divided into four columns, with a different Greek version in each; namely, Aquino's, Symmachus's, the Septuagint, and Theodosian.

*Thales of Miletus*, 600 years B. C. by observation, first discovered the four seasons.

NOTE:—The favorite ale-house motto in Oliver Cromwell's time, “God encompasseth us,” is now converted into “The Goat and compasses:” and Bag of nails is a corruption of “The Bacchanals.”

VULGARISMS:—Tit, tejus, tinder, tarabul, tempore, tutsh-e, and thrip-pense, for teat, tedious, tender, terrible, temporary, tetchy, and three pence.



Thames, <sup>2</sup> our finest river : 1117 was <i>dry</i> 3 days.	tems
Though, <sup>3</sup> yet : written elisionally tho'.	tho
Thrave, <sup>2</sup> twenty-four sheaves of corn. ( <i>threve</i> )	thrave
Three figures, <sup>3</sup> a green room phrase for £100.	three fig-urs
Thrum, <sup>5</sup> to grate, to play coarsely.	thrum
Thule, <sup>2</sup> the farthest part of the world.	thōo-le
Thy, <sup>4</sup> of thee.	Dramatists call it <i>the</i> . thi
Thyme, <sup>2</sup> a fragrant herb.	Properly <i>thime</i> . time
Tiar, <sup>2</sup> a diadem.	Also written <i>tiara</i> . tī-ur
Tibial, <sup>3</sup> relating to the shin bone.	( <i>tib-ul</i> ) tīb-yul
Ticking, <sup>2</sup> a cloth for bed cases.	Or <i>ticken</i> . tīk-kin
Tier, <sup>2</sup> a row of guns in a ship.	( <i>tī-ur</i> ) teer
Tight, <sup>3</sup> tense, close, difficult, tidy.	tite
Tightish, <sup>3</sup> somewhat tight.	Common word. tīte-ish
Timar, <sup>2</sup> a Turkish stipendiary soldier.	tī-mur
Timorous, <sup>3</sup> fearful.	Barb. <i>timrus</i> and <i>timursum</i> . tīm-ur-us
Tipstaff, <sup>2</sup> an officer of the courts, constable.	tīp-staff
Tire, <sup>2</sup> a head-dress. A row, then <i>tier</i> ( <i>teer</i> )	tire
Tiring-room, <sup>2</sup> stage to dress.	Cor. <i>attiring</i> . tīre-ing-rume
Tisick, <sup>2</sup> a consumption.	Properly <i>phthisic</i> . tīz-ic

*Term* [the] Indian, or aborigines of India, is improperly applied to most men of color.

*Thames*, anciently *Cockney*. Rises 4 miles from Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

*Thanksgiving*. At meals, prevailed among heathens, then in offerings to their gods.

*That*. When a double one occurs, the second only is pronounced full.

*The*. An article : *thee* a pronoun. *The* and *that* were anciently the same. Half sound of *h*, in this and similar words, we denote by piercing, else printing in roman or italic.

*The* savage and half civilized nations of the earth, are either Pagans or Mahometans.

*The* high and low church we call parties, but those in opposition thereto, sects.

*Theatre*. The nightly expenses of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, are 200*l.* each.

*Thebes*. A Grecian and Egyptian city ; *this* Hecatompylos, because it had 100 gates.

*Them*. To employ it instead of *these* or *those*, is a sure proof of vulgarity.

*Themselves*. "Let each wash *themselves*" (himself), Philip c. 2.

*This*. In—" *This is it*," the last word, through hastiness, is often changed to *hit*.

*Thread*. When a verb, is frequently barbarised into—" *Threadle* this needle."

*Three figures*. When Master Betty played, who had 100*l.* a night ! whilst dressing for his part, he would ask technically ;—"Are the *three figures* in the house ?"

*Thoroughly*, known, or good, is wrong ; should be *thoroughly* known, and so on.

*Thrum*. There is a strange way of sounding this, as if written strum.

*Thule*. Anciently supposed to be a small island, a little beyond the Orkneys.

*Tiar*, or *Tiara*. Originally a Persian cap, now adopted by the Pope, as his crown : whose *bulls* are letters, strengthened with leaden seals, containing his decrees.

*Tierce*. The evening vespel hour, being eight in winter, and ten in summer months.

*Tightish*. Vulgarly applied to personal habits and exterior appearance.

*Timar*. His annual pay [19,999 aspers] obliges him to equip six horsemen in war.

*Times* newspaper, employs 100 men and 12 reporters : in 6 hours, from 300,000 moveable letters produces 12,000 copies : price 7*d.* A larger, in America, costs but 2½*d.*

*Tin*. King James II. coined *tin* farthings and halfpennies, or halfpence, in 1685.

*Tiny*. (small). Formerly confined within the boundaries of the *bourgeois*, though it now ranges amongst the politest circles. The same may be said of *fat*, which was as closely pent up in our various markets, but now associates with the best company.

*Tire*. A corruption of the Latin *tiar*, and is pronounced with the *i* long.

*Tipstaff*. Because bearing a painted staff or one tipped with silver.

- Titular,<sup>3</sup> honorary, in name only. (*tit-u-lur*) tītsh-yew-lur  
 Tivy,<sup>3</sup> a word denoting speed. From *tantivy*. tiv-ve  
 To,<sup>9</sup> unto: used in America for *at* and *till*, as  
     *to hum* (at home) *till* (at) Pittsburgh.      too et to  
 Todd,<sup>2</sup> a bush, thick shrub, fox, wt. of 28 lbs. tod  
 Toked,<sup>3</sup> dressed in a gown. Vulgarly *tog'd*. tō-ged  
 Tomb,<sup>2</sup> a receptacle for the dead. (*full*) toom  
 Ton,<sup>2</sup> a weight. Tun,<sup>2</sup> a measure. As spelt. tun  
 Tontine,<sup>2</sup> a kind of lottery invented in 1653. tōn-teen  
 Topography,<sup>2</sup> descript. of places. (*top-o-graf-e*) to-pōg-ra-fe  
 Torquay,<sup>2</sup> a village in a retired cove of *Torbay*. tor-kā  
 Torrefy,<sup>5</sup> to scorch. Or written *torrify*. tōr-re-fi  
 Tortile,<sup>3</sup> twisted, twined. Spelt also *tortive*. tōr-tile  
 Tory,<sup>2</sup> an advocate for old institutions. (*tor-e*) tō-ro  
 Toupet,<sup>2</sup> artificial curl: also *toopee* and *toupee*. too-pē  
 Tour,<sup>2</sup> an irregular journey. Vulgarly *tow-ur*. toor  
 Toward,<sup>3</sup> confident, bold, forward. (*to-ward*) tord  
 Tradesfolk,<sup>2</sup> persons in trade. (*tradesfolks*) trādes-foke  
 Trait,<sup>2</sup> a touch: a late writer vulgarises *trate*. tra

*Tithes*. First given by Abram to Melchizedek: collected by the Mosaical law 1400 years before Christ; and granted to the English church in 786. Before tithes, priests had one of the four offerings of the altar for their support.

*Title*. Duke of Clarence is from *Clarentza*, a Grecian village, not as thought a Suffolk town. That of 'Confessor,' was conferred on king Edward, by the Pope, in return for *petre-pence*; and the one of Most Christian King, originated with Clovis, king of France.

*Title-writing*. I know a gentleman who makes 800*l.* a year, by attending schools as an ornamental writer of titles in ciphering books. In topknot *k* is mute.

*Tiz*. Name in the Hungarian language for *ten*: also contraction for *it is*.

*To*. "Write (*to*) me." Tote: in many parts of America, means fetch, carry or bring.

*Tobacco*. Its plural is improperly rendered *tobaccos* (tobaccoes). Hottentots apply it to the tongue of a snake, and it instantly expires. Tax'd 1000 per cent.

*Toe*. I wonder the clippers of potatoe and woe leave this word unmolested.

*Tolerably*, for *tolerable* well, is improper. *Toat* for carry, is Pennsylvanian.

*Ton*. Ending a place, as Boston, means a town. Tofore (to-fore), before, is obsolete.

*Tontine*. By L. Tonti, an Italian, to repair the shattered finances of France.

*Tooley*. Name of a street, bridge, and corner in the Borough; crasis of St. Olave.

*Tooth-ache*. Is instantly relieved, if not cured, by the application of nitric acid.

*Tory*. An old word used by Irish banditti, implying, deliver you, or give to me.

*Tour*. Its proper enunciation, prevents mistaking *taking a tour* for taking a *tower*.

*Toward*. Its corruption *to-ward*, with *tow-ur* for *tour* (*toor*), are also Londonisms.

*Tower of Babel*. Its confusion formed no new tongue, but the dispersion only of man.

*Town*. This surname is conjectured to be a crasis or contraction of St. Owen.

The toasts are *drank*, but the men were *drunk*: hence their distinction: vide p 13.

*Transactions*. Name for the acts of the Royal Society; as are *memoirs* for those of the French Academy of Sciences; and of *commentaries* in that of Petersburg. An *Act*, in our Universities, is a public thesis or theme, by candidates for a degree.

*Translation*, promotion to a higher see: in this instance only does it improve.

*Translated* (our bible is) into 139 languages, and has stood the test of 300 years. So zealously faithful are the Jews in their translations, they even number the words & letters.

*Transports*. First in America were to Virginia, by K. William and Q. Mary, in 1620.

COCKNEYISMS:—Tile, tilesum, tileing, for toil, toilsome, toiling. Bak-ke, tord (torn), a tongs (pair of tongs), and tizent (it is not) are vulgarisms. Tothill, formerly Tuttle-fields.



- Trapes,<sup>2</sup> a slattern: the verb is *traipse*. (*traps*) traipse  
 Travado,<sup>2</sup> a sudden or impetuous hurricane. tra-vā-do  
 Travail,<sup>2</sup> the pains of childbirth. trav-āle  
 Travel,<sup>5</sup> to make a journey; <sup>2</sup> a journey. trāv-ul  
 Tremendous,<sup>3</sup> awful. Vulgarly *tre-men-de-us*. tre-mēn-dus  
 Trevet,<sup>2</sup> an iron stand for a pot. Or *trivet*. trēv-ut  
 Tripe,<sup>2</sup> the entrails of an ox cleansed. tripe  
 Troubadour,<sup>2</sup> an early French Poet of Provence. trōo-be-dore  
 Trough,<sup>2</sup> a vessel. A late writer calls it *truf*. trof  
 Troy-wt.<sup>2</sup> named by Darius on taking Babylon. troi-wate  
 Truant,<sup>2</sup> a vagabond, loiterer. Corr. *truand*. trū-unt  
 Truffle,<sup>2</sup> a subterraneous mushroom. (*truf-ul*) trōo-fel  
 Tune,<sup>2</sup> an air. Impro. with *tone*. (*tshune*) toono  
 Turban,<sup>2</sup> a Turk's cap. Also *turbant* or *turband*. tūr-bun  
 Turcism,<sup>2</sup> religion of the Turks. (*turkizem*) tūr-siz-em  
 Turkois,<sup>2</sup> a blue stone. Spelt and called *turcois*. tur-kēeze  
 Turnip,<sup>2</sup> a vegetable. From Hanover. (*tur-mit*) tūr-nip  
 Turns-up,<sup>2</sup> low term for fisty-cuffs. (*turn-ups*) turns-up  
 U.

Ubiety,<sup>2</sup> relation to a place: or ubercation. yew-bī-e-te

*Travado*. On my voyage to York, Upper Canada, via New York, America, I encountered *ten*, in the atlantic ocean, where, and about Cape of Good Hope, it chiefly prevails.

*Travail*. Is confounded in use with the verb, which calls loudly for reform. No position in Russia dare to go at a less pace than ten versts, or six miles an hour. Travelling expenses, allowed in our law courts, varies from 1s. to 7s. per mile.

*Tree*. Drs. Johnson and Franklin, with Mr. Strahan, each planted a tree in the latter's garden, New Street: they all thrive, but Dr. Johnson's is remarkably superior. The nut of the Bead-tree is bored through & strung as beads by the Catholics of Spain & Portugal. At Tamworth, Gloucestershire, is a chestnut tree that has attained the age of 1031 years.

*Trent* (council of) met 1545, and sat 25 years. Decreed religious admissions at 16.

*Tribes*. Those in Hindostan are called *castes*, of which the Brahmin is the noblest.

*Trisyllables*. Accented on the second, form the adjective in *al*, and adverb in *ly*.

*Trull*. A low woman; but in Queen Elizabeth's time, an innocent country beauty.

*Trundle*. 5. To roll: often rejected for *bowl*, as the boy bowls [trundles] his hoop.

*Tumbril*. An ancient engine for ducking people in muddy water; also a dung cart.

*Turf*. Was the primitive material for altars; afterwards of stone, marble, wood, and even horn, as that of Apollo in Delos: were square, round, or oval, and faced the east.

*Turacoat*. Originated with a former duke of Savoy, famous for changing sides.

*Turnip*. The least nutritive vegetable. First cultivated in fields about 1730.

*Tutoress*. Properly tutress, as *or* has a masculine signification: as well might we write actress, governoress, traitoress, and suitorress.

*Twells*. Is a Somerset crasis of *at Wells*. Tuesday is improperly called *chuse-da*.

*Twelve months*. The *s* is often, but improperly, dropped; as also are *re*.

*Twelvepenny*. Here *v* is turned into *f*. Every Turk, high and low, must learn a trade.

*Twenty-seven* newspapers only are in Asia, with a population of 390 millions.

*Twickenham*. Residence of Popc, who spelt it much like its cockneyism, Twitnem.

*Type*. The Statutes, and their Abridgment, consume 300,000 octavo pages! That which is called back-slope, i. e. reclining rearwards, I saw prevailed at New York.

*Tyrant*. Simply king or ruler. Scholars use it oftener in a good than bad sense. On Napoleon's fall, 50,000 persons were found in French prisons, on political charges.

U. When beginning a word, many Londoners change it into *o*, as unnatural [on-natu-ral]. Its greatest mutation is in the words busy, business, bury, and burial.



Umbilical,<sup>2</sup> belonging to the navel. Or *umbilic.* um-bīl.e-kul  
 Umbrella,<sup>2</sup> a cover from the sun. Or *umbrel.* um-brēl-ul  
 Unactive,<sup>3</sup> heavy. *Inactive* is a better word. un-āct-iv  
 Unanimous,<sup>3</sup> of one mind. Vulgarly on *mous.* yew-nān-c-mus  
 Unappalled,<sup>3</sup> bold. Semi-accented *pal.* un-ap-pāwl'd  
 Unaware,<sup>7</sup> suddenly. Also written *unawares.* un-a-wāre  
 Unbigoted,<sup>3</sup> not bigoted, free from bigotry. un-bīg-gut.ed  
 Uncalcined,<sup>3</sup> not hardened by fire. (*un-kal-sind*) un-kal-sīnde  
 Uncapable,<sup>3</sup> improper. Properly *incapable.* un-kā pa-bel  
 Uncarnate,<sup>3</sup> not fleshly. Properly *incarnate.* un-kār-nate  
 Uncomplete,<sup>3</sup> not finished. Properly *incomplete.* un-kōm-plete  
 Uncouth,<sup>3</sup> awkward, strange. (*full*) un-kōoth  
 Unction,<sup>2</sup> the last solemn rite of Catholicism. ūnk-shun  
 Unctuous,<sup>3</sup> fat, oily. Corruptly *ung-shus.* ūnk-tshus  
 Uncurrent,<sup>2</sup> bank notes not payable in N. York. un-kūr-rent  
 Undergo,<sup>5</sup> to hazard. In this sense *not in use.* un-der-gō  
 Under-oath,<sup>2</sup> Irish form to enforce abstinence. un-der.ōthe  
 Underweigh,<sup>2</sup> prepared: also written *underwa'.* un-der-wā  
 Undone,<sup>3</sup> ruined. *Full* and vulgarly *on-don.* un-dun  
 Unfirm,<sup>3</sup> infirm; which should be the word. un-fūrm  
 Unfortunate,<sup>3</sup> unprosperous. (*misfortunate*) un-fōr-tshu-nate

*Ulpian* [the] and the Palatine were the most celebrated libraries of ancient Rome.

*Ultimity.* (ultimete) last stage: improperly on *ul*, and substituted by ultimately.

*Umbrella.* Commonly cockneyfied into umbreller and umber-ella.

*Unbigoted.* Dr. Johnson and others double the *t*, but withhold it from *bigoted*.

*Uncapable.* The *u*, in words of this sort, is now supplied by the letter *i*.

*Uncle.* In northern counties means an old man. Uncle Sam, jestingly, an American.

*Unclothe.* Dr. Johnson writes it uncloath, and yet spells its primitive clothe.

*Unconverted* [Baxter's call to the]. 20,000 copies sold in one year. It has been translated into the Indian tongue. He wrote 120 books, and 60 were written against him.

*Unction* (extreme). Began about 100, and became general in 450. The parts to be anointed are the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, hands, feet, and reins. Practised also by Jews.

*Uncurrent* notes, of which America has hundreds, are discounted at 20s. per cent.

*Under oath.* A vow to refrain from indulgence; terminable in six months.

*Understood.* In the 35th Homily it is improperly converted into understood.

*Underwriter.* Because the insurer writes his name at the foot of the policy.

*Unfought.* Thus placed, *gh* are never sounded; when coalescing, they seldom are, unless divided by a syllable, and then not always. Sleek, vulgarly *slik*.

*United:* colonial papers imported last year, 12,429. Post office charge is 3*d.* each, and 1½*d.* on every one sent out; which amounted to 12,962,000 in 1830: of these, 185,448 were for our colonies. America publishes 1200 different newspapers.

*United States* Congress consists of 48 senators, and 190 representatives, [subject to increase as new states come in] who are paid 8 dollars a day in Session, and 8 also for every 20 miles they travel. Their president 25,000 dollars a year. Americans, in any chance business, are called *jobbers*. They substitute *allude* for chide.

*University* of Oxford was founded by Alfred, in 872. Formerly when examinations were regularly set and pointed, candidates committed them secretly to memory, and so passed with ease. This was called *eram*. Its division of the arts and sciences is called *faculties*, and are generally four; Arts, Theology, Physic, and Civil Law.

**NOTE:**—We read in the papers—"An *undeniable* character is required;" this is defective, inasmuch as it applies *two* ways. Should be good, or unobjectionable.

Unked, <sup>3</sup> irksome, which is a far better word.	unk'd
Unknown, <sup>3</sup> neither known nor noted. ( <i>unbenone</i> )	un-nōne
Unloose, <sup>5</sup> to ease, fall in pieces.	un-lōose
Unpartial, <sup>3</sup> just, fair. <i>Impartial</i> is better.	un-pār-shul
Unpropitious, <sup>3</sup> unfavorable, inauspicious.	un-pro-pīsh us
Unsaid, <sup>3</sup> not uttered. Properly spelt <i>unsayed</i> .	un-sēd
Unshaked, <sup>3</sup> unmoved. <i>Unshaken</i> is better.	un-shāke'd
Unslaked, <sup>3</sup> burning: corruptly <i>unslak'd</i> .	un-slāke'd
Unsowed, <sup>3</sup> having no seed. Or <i>unsown</i> .	un-sōde
Unstanch'd, <sup>3</sup> not stayed. Its second <i>u</i> is im- proper, being derived from <i>estancher</i> .	un-stānsht
Unsuspecting, <sup>3</sup> having no suspicion, open, easy.	un-sus-pīsh-us
Untie, <sup>5</sup> to unbind. Sometimes written <i>unty</i> .	un-tī
Untoward, <sup>3</sup> froward: ( <i>unto-wārd</i> , et <i>un-tou-urd</i> )	un-tō-urd
Untowardly, <sup>7</sup> perversely. ( <i>un-tou-urd-le</i> )	un-tō-urd-le
Untrod, <sup>3</sup> smooth. Also <i>untrodden</i> .	un-trōd
Unvail, <sup>5</sup> to throw off a vail, uncover, show.	un-vāle
Unveil, <sup>5</sup> to discover, make plain.	un-vēel
Unwares, <sup>7</sup> suddenly. ( <i>unwax</i> ) Prop. <i>unawares</i> .	un-wāerz
Unwashed, <sup>3</sup> dirty. Also <i>unwashed</i> .	un-wāsh'd
Unwed, <sup>3</sup> unmarried. Properly <i>unwedded</i> .	un-wēd

*Unked*. Is believed to be a barbarism of the rabble, from the word uncouth. —

*Unknow* and *unknown*. When *k* precedes *n*, in the same syllable, it is always silent: and *un* prefixed to a word gives it, for the most part, a negative formation.

*Unlicked*. Not formed: shorn of *un*, is then used by the mob for beaten or corrected.

*Unloose*. Is subject to the same remark as *unrip*: it is a barbarous redundancy.

*Unmeddled*. Dr. Johnson spells it with two instead of three *d*'s.

*Unpartial*. Is of a negative formation, and seldom, if ever, used by good writers.

*Unpronounceable*, or hard words, as I have discovered in my provincial tours, are called, in village schools, kept by matrons, *hobble-de-jee*, or, skip-and-go-on.

*Unproper*: but inelegant, not to say vulgar, substitution for *improper*. Note. 1,500,000 square miles of territory, were under the iron sway of ancient Rome.

*Unrip*. [to cut open]. As *rip* is also to cut open, surely *unrip* must be to heal said cut, or neutralised nonsense; this may be said of *unstrip*, and many others; hence words prefixed by *un*, should be well examined before chosen.

*Untameable*. Dr. Johnson allows the *e* in this word and its simple, but discards it from blameable and unblameable. Many writers reject it from all of them.

*Untie*. Though sometimes written *unty*, it is by no means recommended.

*Untie*. "You couldn't untie this; could you?" Thus first answering a question, then asking it, is so inveterate an error, as to require no ordinary means to correct.

*Unto*. Putting it into the genitive case when meant for the plural, is to be found in authors of the last century. They treat most other prepositions in the same way.

*Untrue*, not *true*. I am much surprised to observe meanings of this complexion in all our Dictionaries; as though even a babe needed telling, that *untrue* was not *true*, or that *short* was not *tall*.

*Unvail* and *unveil*. Have a most apparent difference in their orthography and orthoepy, notwithstanding that some writers maintain to the contrary.

*Unweary*. This faculty, added to velocity, is so much possessed by the Hawk, that it will fly 150 miles an hour! a swallow 100! a pigeon 80! a crow 25! & wind, in a storm, 120.

*Unwell*. Was not to be found in Johnson, until added by a commentator.

NOTE:—The intermixture of the capitals U & V, in most, if not all our Dictionaries, is productive, upon turning out, of great inconvenience. This character, (&), as stated at page 4, is not only named *ampuzan*, but has also the equally improper one of *and-per-se*.



Unwept,<sup>3</sup> not lamented. Properly *nnweeped*. un-wep't  
 Unworshipped,<sup>3</sup> unhonored. Some double the *p*. un-wūr-shipt  
 Uppish,<sup>3</sup> proud, lofty. Common word. ūp-ish  
 Usher,<sup>5</sup> to introduce ; <sup>2</sup> an under-teacher. ūsh-ur  
 Usquebaugh,<sup>2</sup> a compound hot spirit. (*us-ke-ba*) us-kwe-bāu

## V.

Vaccine,<sup>3</sup> belonging to a cow. (*vas-seen*) vāk-sine  
 Vacuum,<sup>2</sup> a void space. (*vak-yum*) vāk-yew-um  
 Vague,<sup>3</sup> wandering. Barbarously *va-gew*. vaeg or vage  
 Vail,<sup>2</sup> a perquisite. Veil,<sup>2</sup> a covering. vale  
 Valance,<sup>2</sup> bed-tester hangings. Corr. *val-lens*. val-lānse  
 Vallancy,<sup>2</sup> a large wig. Should be *valancy*. val-lān-se  
 Value,<sup>5</sup> to rate at a fixed price. Vulg. *val-le*. vāl-yew  
 Varlet,<sup>2</sup> servant. Meant, 1377, a yeoman's serv't. vār-let  
 Vase,<sup>2</sup> a vessel with a foot to it. Often *vaze*. vauze  
 Vaudeville,<sup>2</sup> a rural ballad ; common proverb. vāw-de-vil  
 Vaunt,<sup>5</sup> to boast ; <sup>2</sup> the first part. *Not in use*. vawnt  
 Vegete,<sup>3</sup> active, lively, vigorous. (*vidj-ut*) ve-jēte  
 Vegetable,<sup>2</sup> a plant. Barbarously *ve-jēte-a-bel*. vēdj-et-a-bul  
 Venerable,<sup>3</sup> esteemed for age or antiquity. vēn-ur-a-bel  
 Venice,<sup>2</sup> in Italy, built 421, on *sixty* islands. vēn-is  
 Venison,<sup>2</sup> the flesh of deer. Corrupt. *ven-zun*. vēn-ne zun

*Unbreath*. The letter *w* is never sounded when preceded by *r*.

*Upon*. "I shall call of (upon) him," is very common but very barbarous.

*Urban dean*. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction over ten churches in the city.

*Usage*. An Irish magistrate, during the Protectorship, wrote it without a single letter of the original,—*yowzitch* ; averring, if rebuked, that nobody could possibly spell with pens made from the quills of Irish geese.

*Use*. Commonly put in the present for the past tense, as—"He use [*used*] to say so."

*Usher*. Because introducing the scholars to learning. Corruption of *huissier*.

*Usurer*. Much abused by Ignorant people, aided and abetted by small authors.

*V*, seldom varies, and is never mute. Londoners are apt to exchange it for *w*.

*Vague*. The barbarisers of this word quote *ague* as an authority.

*Vail*. Sir Josh. Reynolds paid his servant 6*l*. a year, but offer'd him 100*l*. for the *door*.

*Valet* : *val-it*, a servant. Fashionably *val-la*. Anciently a youth under 18 years.

*Van Dieman's land*. Its property 2,289,845*l*. rec. 9066 convicts the four years before 1821.

*Varlet*. Corruption of *vadelet*, a benchers clerk of the Inner Temple.

*Vault*. In familiar discourse the *l* is dropped ; contrariwise full. Family vaults were not allowed until the 12th cent ; burying in cities about 300, not churches till many ages after.

*Vegetable*. For 1600 years, even after the deluge, mankind lived entirely on vegetables. Vegetable plants actually known are 44,000, of which 17,000 are American.

*Vegetation* ceases on the *Andes*, the height of 14,697 feet, and the Alps at 9,585.

*Veil*. Was rent in twain, Mat. 27,-51 : *holy* of *holies* curtain, of blue, purple & scarlet.

*Vendeans*. Their refuse are the *Chouans* (ex. *chouette*, a small owl) those fight by day, but these by night ; and are thought little better than smugglers changed into banditti.

*Vencer*. (ve-*near*). Commonly, and by the trade generally, pronounced *finneer*.

*Venerable*. "The very venerable (reverend) Archdeacon Cambridge." When indicative of age, or the respect it bears, venerable is well chosen ; but if intended, as I suspect, for a term of distinction, is most absurd and out of place.

*Venice*. Originated the word *agio* ; difference between cash and paper money. Its bank (the first) was established 1157 ; [their paper issues are called *banco*] that of Genoa 1345 ; Amsterdam 1609 ; Hamburgh 1619 ; Rotterdam 1635 ; England 1694 ; Scotland 1695 ; and Franco 1716. America has full 600.



Ventriloquist,<sup>2</sup> speaker from the belly. ven-tril-o-kwist

Verdict,<sup>2</sup> determination by a jury. (ver-dik) vēr-dikt

Verdure,<sup>2</sup> a green color. Improperly as written. vūr-jure

Verse,<sup>2</sup> poetry : there are 23,206 in the Bible. vurse

Verst,<sup>2</sup> a Russian measure. 10 make 6 miles. vurst

Vertebre,<sup>2</sup> a joint of the back. From *vertebre*. vūr-te-bur

Veterinary,<sup>2</sup> a horse-doctor. (vet-run-e) vēt-er-e-na-re

Vice,<sup>2</sup> wickedness. Corrupted from *vitium*. vise

Vicious,<sup>3</sup> wicked, corrupt. Also *vitious*. vīsh-shus

Vigil,<sup>2</sup> the eve before a holyday. (vi-jil) vīdj-il

Vignette,<sup>2</sup> a wreath of leaves or flowers, &c. vin-ēt

Villain,<sup>2</sup> anciently a servant ; also a tenant of manorial lands. (vil-yun) vīl-en

Virtuoso,<sup>2</sup> skilled in curiosities : plural *virtuosi*. vir-tew-ō-so

Viscount,<sup>2</sup> title next an earl. Vulgo as spelt. vī-kount

Vista,<sup>2</sup> a prospect through trees. Or *visto*. vīs-tah

Vive,<sup>3</sup> lively, strong, forcible. (viv) veve

Volume,<sup>2</sup> a book. Commonly *vol-lum*. vōl-yume

Voluptuous,<sup>3</sup> luxurious. Corruptly *volupshus*. vo-lūp-tshus

Vulgate,<sup>2</sup> the common version of the Bible, until

St. Jerome made a new one from the Hebrew. vūl-gait

*Vastly*. Is a word often abused by the affected, and small talkers, as—'vastly good.'

*Ventriloquism*. By this art the ancients managed the responses of their oracles.

*Verbs*. We have nearly eight thousand verbs, and about forty thousand words.

*Vergers*. Officers in law-courts and cathedrals, attendants upon dignitaries.

*Vermis*. Its barbarism (*varmint*) is certainly one of the lowest in our language.

*Verse*. This term, when applied to the separate divisions of a poem, is wrong: the true signification of verse, in poetry, being simply but one line.

*Versc* 21st c. 7, of Ezra, has the whole alphabet in it: *least* is 1st c. 1st Chronicles.

*Version* [an old] of the Testament has *raseal* for servant, then correct, in Rom. 1. 1.

*Vertebre*. Vulg. as spelt: anglicised as centre: its plural is now vertebres.

*Vesalius* of Brussels, anciently gave names to the muscles of the human body.

*Vestry clerk*. Has a gratuity of 1l. 5s. on every thousand names in a census.

*Veterinary*. Imported from France 20 years back, on our establishment of the college.

*Victim*. Hence victimised, a sufferer by swindling. The ancients offered barren beasts as victims to the infernal deities, but fruitful ones in sacrifice to the celestial gods.

*Victuals* (*vit-elz*). Its orthoepey is corrupt; and was so offensive to dean Swift, that in writing he invariably spelt it vittles. Victualer [*vit-ler*], a publican.

*Villain*. Thus Henry VIII. addressing the tenant of a manor, says,—“As you are an accomplished villain, I order that you receive 700l. out of the public treasury.”

*Vine* [the] fig, pomegranate, and melon, were favorite fruits in Athenian gardens. The hanging gardens of Babylon, spoken of by Diodorus and Strabo, were the wonders of art.

*Vol*, or *vulcano*. There are 200 in the world; of which number 118 are in America.

*Voltaire*. His best portrait is traced on the village inn-wall of Colonges, on the continent.

*Volumes*. In Cambridge library are unknown, but the authors amount to 100,000.

*Vote*. If a place return two members to Parliament, an elector may vote for both; but if he give it to one only, and withhold it from the other, this is called a plumper.

*Vowasom*. Ancient name for a nobleman, next in dignity to a baron.

*Vowels*. Our pronunciation of them differs from that of the rest of Europe. They are all found in the word *facetiously*; but extended by a late writer to eight.

*Vulgate*. Because intended by Council of Trent, for vulgar use. Only one admitted by Romanists. Orig. translated from the Greek of the seventy: by whom is not known.

VULGARISMS:—Visur vemon, veminus, verjis, for viz yere, venom, venomous, verjuice.

## W.

- Waif,<sup>2</sup> goods lost and unclaimed: *weif*, or *west*. wafe  
Wainscot,<sup>2</sup> lining for rooms. London. *winskut*. wāne-skut  
Wales,<sup>2</sup> was united to England in 1290. wailz  
Waltz,<sup>2</sup> a dance. From *Walzen*, to revolve. walts  
Wan,<sup>3</sup> pale, sickly. Accented as in *wanton*. won  
Waped,<sup>3</sup> crushed by misery. Now obsolete. wā-ped  
Warminster,<sup>2</sup> a town in Wilts. (*warmister*) wār-mins.tur  
Wart,<sup>2</sup> a flesh tumor: vulgar, *wurt* et *waut*. waurt  
Wasp,<sup>2</sup> an insect: 140 species. (*wosp* & *whops*) wasp  
Weal,<sup>2</sup> mark of a stripe. Corruptly *whale*. welc  
Weald,<sup>2</sup> a woody part, as the *wealds* of *Kent*. wealde  
Wealth,<sup>2</sup> money, any possessions. (*wulth*) welth  
Wealy,<sup>3</sup> marked with or in streaks. (*whaly*) wē.le  
Weapon,<sup>2</sup> an instrument of offence. (*wepe-un*) wēp-pon  
Weasel,<sup>2</sup> an animal: there are 45 species. wē-zul  
Weechelm,<sup>2</sup> a species of elm. Also *witchelm*. wēetsh-elm  
Weet,<sup>5</sup> to know. Sometimes *weeten*. weet  
Wex,<sup>5</sup> to grow. Corrupt. by Spencer from *wax*. weks  
Wheat,<sup>2</sup> a pulse. We have 330 varieties. whete  
Wherefore,<sup>7</sup> for which reason. Corr. *whuffur*. whēre-fore

*W.* A consonant on leading, vowel ending words. Was (waz), "If he was [were] ill."

*Waffer*. Which, stampd with a lamb, Catholics administer as bread and wine.

*Wagon*, a team; from the Saxon *wag-on* - hence waggon is improper.

*Waistcoat* [wes-kut]. Its contracted enunciation is now received as its orthoepy.

*Waits*. Night music. Because they anciently waited on potentates.

*Waltz*. Originated last century in one of the northern villages of Germany.

*Wandering musicians* pay 1s. 6d. a day for an organ plain, and 3s. 6d. with figures.

*Wardmote*. Its city advertisement costs 14l. Wept, properly weeped.

*Wars*. The late wars cost England a sum equal in amount to 11,400 tons of gold.

*Wasp*. Like the male bee, has no sting. Vespertilio, or bat, has 25 varieties.

*Watch*. To finish one for the pocket. requires the aid of 150 different hands.

*Water carriers*, 1710, plied at Aldgate pump. A water plug is known by small boards attached to houses or walls, with capitals and figures thereon, denoting from whence it comes, and the distance at which it may be found. In London less money is paid for wine than water; which, 1731, in the West Indies, sold for 1s. per pail. A pint weighs 16 oz.: cubic foot 1000 ounces.

*Ware*: when a verb, improperly spelt *waire*; which, correctly, is a woman, for contempt of court, deserted by the law. Wave of the sea, or its form. travels 40 miles an hour.

*Wealth*. The sum total of British wealth has been calculated at 3343 millions.

*Week-days*, were named from the Saxon gods Sun, Moon, Tuisco, Woden, Thor, Friga and Sater. Weeks of the ancient Greeks consisted of 10, & those of the Romans, 8 days.

*Weight* of the heaviest anchor is 96 cwt. Wench, in America, means a black girl.

*Went*. This industrious word comes from the verb *wend*, to go, now used only by poets.

*Westminster abbey* has internal allegorical symbols of the *adepts*; their science being much studied by many of its prelates, which, anciently, was considered so sacred, as fit only for the pure, the learned, and the wise.

*Which*. "Our Father *which* [who] art in heaven." Also mischosen in the liturgy, and sacred writ: is applied to animals and inanimate things, or in asking a question.

*Wheat*. We consume 18,000,000 quarters annually. In 1494 sold for 6d. per bushel.

*Whig*. Originated in Scotland about 1680, and was then applied to the Presbyterians.

*Withdrawing* [drawing] room, attended by ladies and gent. but *levee* by gentlemen only.

VULGARISMS.-Wash-us, warz, warnt, we-bit, for wash-house, was, was not, small piece.



What, <sup>4</sup> that which: in America, made <i>nan</i> .	whut
While, <sup>7</sup> as long as. Also <i>whiles</i> or <i>whilst</i> .	wile
Whilom, <sup>7</sup> formerly, heretofore. Now obsolete.	whil-lum
Whist, <sup>2</sup> name of a game at cards. Vulgo <i>whisk</i> .	whist
Whited-brown, <sup>2</sup> a coarse paper. ( <i>whitey-brown</i> )	white-ed-brown
Whittle, <sup>2</sup> a knife, blanket, <sup>5</sup> to cut	( <i>widul</i> ) whit-ul
Who, <sup>4</sup> a relative ; which person.	( <i>wo</i> ) hoo
Wholly, <sup>7</sup> completely.	Corruptly <i>hully</i> . hōle-le
Whom, <sup>4</sup> accusative of who. Improperly <i>home</i> .	hoom
Whoobub, <sup>2</sup> a great noise, confusion. ( <i>hoo-bub</i> )	hūb-bub
Whortleberry, <sup>2</sup> a bilberry : imp. <i>huk-ul-ber-e</i> .	hwūr-tul-ber-e
Wich, <sup>2</sup> a spring or place where salt grows.	witsh
Wiery, <sup>3</sup> made of wire.	Mis-spelt <i>wiry</i> . wī-re
Wine, <sup>2</sup> first brought from India by Bacchus.	wine
Wisp, <sup>2</sup> a bundle of straw. Mis-written <i>whisp</i> .	wisp
Wistful, <sup>3</sup> earnest, attentive.	Vulg. <i>wishful</i> . wist-ful
Woe, <sup>2</sup> grief. Mis-spelt <i>wo</i> . Woo, <sup>5</sup> to sue.	wo
Woman, <sup>2</sup> a female.	Plural <i>women</i> ( <i>wimen</i> ) wōo-mun
Wonder, <sup>5</sup> to be astonished.	Corr. <i>woon-dur</i> . wūn-dur
Words, <sup>2</sup> there are 773,692 in the Bible. ( <i>wuds</i> )	wurd

*While*. In "to while away an hour," should be supplied by *wile* or *whirl*.

*Whist*. Because requiring *silence*. To sink the *h* in when is vulgar.

*Who*. Beginning a word, and followed by *h*, *w* becomes mute. Londoners convert it into *u*. Some writers allow its place to be usurped by *whom*. Its Latin, *quis*, was in the middle ages pronounced *kis*, *kæ*, *kod*; and its alteration to *quis*, *quæ*, *quod*, as now received, occasioned complaints to the Parisian Parliament. An old edition of Dupin's *Historical Library*, has *who* and *whom* rejected for which.

*Wholly*; properly writ *whololy* and pronounced *holy*: *who will* is vulgarised *whool*.

*Whoop*. A shout. (hoop). Shorn of one *o*, it forms a vulgar substitute for *beat*.

*Whitechapel*. From the color of its church tower. In an alley of the High Street, amid butcheries and slaughter-houses, lived the celebrated writer Daniel Defoe.

*Whittington*, "thrice lord mayor of London," acquired great riches by trading in a ship called 'the Cat,' hence the origin of *Whittington* and his *Cat*.

*Wich*. Whence many places take their names; as *Saltwich* and *Nantwich*.

*Wiery*. If signifying *wet*, *moist*, or *wearish*, then pronounced like weary, tired.

*Wife*. "My *wive's* sister" is vulgar. *Wine* was first sold by apothecaries.

*Will*. "Be that as it *will*" now *may*. Wills are called Spanish if without effects; because Spaniards bequeath property in the West Indies to their heirs, which was taken from their ancestors by Oliver Cromwell. *Wills* refer to real, but *testaments* to personal property. Note: The Jews kept *thirty* festivals every year, and but one fast.

*Win*. In names of places, means a battle was fought, or victory gained there.

*Wind*. Its long sound (as in *find*) is confined to poets. Travels 15 feet in a second.

*Windmill*. Invented in Palestine, and brought thence by the knights of St. John.

*Window*. Because anciently intended to admit *wind* into houses. Vulgarily *win-dur*.

*Witchcraft* (for) Americans executed many circa 1690: wish they call *wisht*.

*Woe*. A philological clipper dashes its last letter on his own authority.

*Wolf*. Dogs carried from Europe into New Spain have degenerated to *wolves*. Muscles of a man's jaws exert a force of 434 lbs. those of a wolf nearly double the amount.

*Womb*. The *b* is not only mute, but lengthens the word, as in *climb* and *comb*.

*Wool*. (A pound of) has been spun to the length of *forty-eight miles*.

*Woolwich* marshes are but 3 feet above the level of the sea; and Greenwich  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Working day*. Vulg. *work-day*. Wisely, manly, North Britons, make *wiselike*, *manlike*.

*Worship* is used as a noun and verb; meaning worth-ship; doing that which is good.

Vulg's. *Wurrit* (worry). "He *wurrits*" (worries). *Hooman* [woman], low Londonism.



Worst,<sup>3</sup> most wicked. Vulg. *wust* and *wus*. wurst  
 Worsted,<sup>2</sup> a small town in Norfolk. (*woostid*) wŭrs-sted  
 Would,<sup>5</sup> pret. of to will. Commonly *wud*. wood  
 Wound,<sup>2</sup> a hurt. Barbarously as *found*. woond  
 Wrath,<sup>2</sup> anger, rage, fury. Corr. called *rath*. rawth  
 Wreak,<sup>5</sup> to revenge, execute. (*rake*) reke  
 Wreck,<sup>5</sup> to destroy, ruin. Vulgarly *rak*. rek

## X.

Xenophon,<sup>2</sup> a Grecian General. (*eks-en-o-fun*) zēn-e-fun  
 Xeres,<sup>2</sup> in Andalusia, famous for its wine. shēr-ris  
 Xtnas,<sup>2</sup> first kept under Em. Commodus, 200. krīs.mus

## Y.

Yacht,<sup>2</sup> a small one-deck ship. (*yaut* and *yat*) yot  
 Yankos,<sup>2</sup> a warlike Indian tribe, America. yānk-ooz  
 Yard,<sup>3</sup> measure of three feet; settled by Henry  
 the First, from the length of his own arm. yarde  
 Yclad,<sup>3</sup> clothed, adorned, covered. e-klād  
 Yeoman,<sup>2</sup> a farmer: in 1520 *yongmen*\* (*yum-un*) yō-mun  
 Yes,<sup>7</sup> comes ex. *ay-es*, & means enjoy *that* (*yis*) yez, or yes

*Worsted*. In this pleasant town, a woollen manufactory for knitting and weaving stockings, thence called *worsted*, was first established.

*Worthy*. Is now happily employed in all purposes of irony and legitimate satire.

*Wrapt* in linen cloths—in grave cloths: usually as clothes [kloze], properly *kloths*.

*Wreck*. What is cast ashore from shipwreck becomes the king's; but if any thing living escape, it reverts to the owners, if claimed within a year. Frequently mischosen; as "I will *wreck* (wreak) my vengeance upon him."

*Writ*. "Our trusty and well beloved cousin," in the king's writ to a peer of the rank of earl, began with Henry the Fourth, who, being himself allied to all the earls in the kingdom, politically acknowledged it in his public acts.

*Write*. The Emperor Justinus, unable to *write*, passed a pen through the letters *I. V. S. T.*, cut for the purpose, and so affixed his signature. Charlemagne, not succeeding in his attempts to learn writing, signed with a monogram. The most ancient species of writing was that of cutting on stone, as the law on Mount Sinai.

*Writing*, in China, is performed with a brush, instead of a pen; using Indian ink. They practised printing from wooden blocks more than 1600 years ago.

*Wrote*. Hippocrates, who lived 400 years B. C. was the first who wrote on anatomy.

*Xeres*: hence *sherry*, is properly sherris wine. *X* begins no English word. *Y* is a consonant on beginning, but a vowel if ending words. *Well-done*, properly *well executed*.

*Xtnas-boxes*; in ancient times, money begged in aid of masses for apprentices.

*Yacht*. Is derived from the Dutch. Properly not exceeding 160 tons burden.

*Yankos*. The last tribe conquered by the Americans, which name, as customary, being conferred on the conquerors, was soon corrupted into *yankee*: hence its origin.

*Year*. We began ours December 25th, till the conqueror's time; afterwards changed to March 25th, in the civil and ecclesiastical courts, but now on January 1st. New-year's gifts originated with Tatius, king of the Sabines, regnant with Romulus.

*Yeomen*. [\* same as *esq.*]. Also 100 men on, and 70 off duty, called yeomen of the guard, whose dress resembles that of Henry VIII's time. Stationed, on solemn festivals, next the Buffets, they were thence jocularly termed *buffetiers*, now corrupted into *beef-caters*.

*O ye*; is the signification of *ho!* *Wunst* for once, prevails in Pennsylvania: as also *mout*, *orten*, *gvine*, *ouch*, *brenth*, in N. England, for might, ought, not, going, oh, breadth.

**VULGARISMS**:—Hull, hum, furnentz, & derites, for whole, home, opposite, & directly, are Americanisms. Winurd [windward], rop [wrap], ropper [wrapper], I wut not [I wot not]. Yoke [yolk of an egg], and widder [widow]. *Yarnun* is a low cockneyism upon earning, and barbarism on yearning.

Yest,<sup>2</sup> the flower of malt liquor. (yeaste) yest  
 Yew,<sup>2</sup> a hardy tree. Formerly spelt *eugh*. you  
 Yon,<sup>3</sup> within view. Also *yond* or *yonder*. yon  
 Yonder,<sup>3</sup> at a distance. Barbarously *yandur*. yōn-dur  
 Ypres,<sup>2</sup> a strong town in Flanders. e-prā

## Z.

Zenith,<sup>2</sup> a point over head. (zen-uth) zē-nith  
 Zephyr,<sup>2</sup> the name of a soft west wind. zēf-far  
 Zinziber,<sup>2</sup> old term for *ginger*. Obsolete. zīn-ze-bur

*Yewen*. Our verbs, of old, ended in this way, as *we, ye, they, loven*.

*Young*. "A young woman twenty years of age." The absurdity of employing two terms, which, separately, imply the same thing, needs no comment. Young of an elephant is 3 feet high when born, grows for 20 years, and lives 120.

*Youngly*. [early in life]. Some persons erroneously imagine it to be obsolete.

*Your* [yew-ur]. Has also an under enunciation of *gur*.

*York* [in New] America, I have seen well-bound books sell, by auction, for 2 cents each! Its average number of *fires* is 200 annually,—being 160 more than in London.

*Y*. Our grammarians say the *y* is not changed when there is another vowel in the same syllable, as *key, keys, delay, delays*. Notwithstanding we write *monies, attornies, chimnies, monkies, journies, vallies, &c.*

*Yale college*, 76 miles from New York, ranks, in America, the same as Oxford does here.

*Yest*. Commonly spelt *yeast*; vulgarly called *east*, and by cockneys *yist*.

*Z* is seen in very few English words. It has but two sounds. Commonly *izzard*, but fashionably *zed*. In Ben Johnson's time it was pronounced in short words like *s*, which therein was changed into *z*. *Z* and *S* are also called sibilants, or hissing letters.

*Zealous* [zel-us]. A few old writers invariably give it a long sound.

*Zinziber*. Hence *z* was anciently a grocer's sign, denoting that he sold ginger.

LONDONISM:—*Yit, yisturde, and yunder*, for *yet, yesterday, and yonder*. NOTE: *learn-ed*, applied, in the house, to a Peer or M. P., means that he is of the legal profession. Yet from *letan* to get, hence properly get; ancient *g* is modernised *y*. Ago was formerly written *ygo*. And *Frum* is the Anglo-Saxon original of *from*.

## CONCLUSION.

It will be clear probably to the reader, on his examination of "THE MANUAL," that many prominent words have been left out; whilst the place of divers others, in *his* estimation, would have been much better filled up by those that *he* could recommend. I am not going to dispute these points with him, but only request that he would refresh his memory with the following anecdote:—"A certain Caliph of the Saracens, designing, on a set day, to please all the good people of Bagdad, ordered an immense conservatory, stored with rich viands, to be thrown open for their use. To this the Bagdadians repaired in crowds; and being more attentive to what they got than the manner of getting it, one half fared sumptuously, whilst the other half either became mere spectators, or partook only of the scraps. The latter, therefore, were much offended; and the former, falling sick on the morrow, equally displeased. Thus the Caliph of the Saracens, in his vain attempts to please every man, not only failed in those attempts, but incurred a very heavy expense to no purpose, and innocently drew upon himself the ill-will of all Bagdad.



# ADDENDA

OF

## FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES, TRANSLATED,

THAT OCCUR IN GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS READING.

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<i>A fortiori</i> , With stronger reason.	<i>Avalanche</i> , A snow slip.
<i>A la mode</i> , In the fashion.	<i>Bagatelle</i> , A trifle.
<i>A posteriori</i> , From a later reason.	<i>Ballette</i> , A dance.
<i>A priori</i> , From a prior reason.	<i>Banco Regis</i> , In the King's Bench.
<i>A propos</i> , To the purpose.	<i>Beau idéal</i> , Fine fancy, imaginary.
<i>Ab initio</i> , From the beginning.	<i>Beau monde</i> , People of fashion.
<i>Absque Deo nihil possumus</i> , Without God we can do nothing.	<i>Belle</i> , A woman of fashion.
<i>Ad arbitrium</i> , At pleasure.	<i>Belles lettres</i> , Polite literature.
<i>Ad captandum</i> , To attract.	<i>Bijou</i> , Pleasing trifle.
<i>Ad hominem</i> , To the man.	<i>Billet-doux</i> , Love-letter.
<i>Ad infinitum</i> , To endless extent.	<i>Bivouac</i> , A strong watch.
<i>Ad interim</i> , In the mean time.	<i>Bonne bouche</i> , Delectable morsel.
<i>Ad libitum</i> , At pleasure.	<i>Bonâ fide</i> , In reality.
<i>Ad referendum</i> , For consideration.	<i>Bon-mot</i> , A piece of wit.
<i>Ad valorem</i> , According to value.	<i>Bon vivant</i> , A high liver.
<i>Adversis major</i> , Superior to adversity.	<i>Bon ton</i> , Fashion. <i>Bonus</i> , A premium.
<i>Aid-de-camp</i> , Assistant to a General.	<i>Boudoir</i> , A small private apartment.
<i>Alias</i> , Otherwise.	<i>Bourgeois</i> , A low townsman.
<i>Alibi</i> , Elsewhere. <i>Allons</i> , Let us go.	<i>Bulletin</i> , An official report.
<i>Alma mater</i> , University.	<i>Cabinet de lecteur</i> , A reading-room.
<i>Amende</i> , Apology:	<i>Cacoëthes scribendi</i> , Passion for writing.
<i>Amensa et thoro</i> , from bed and board.	<i>Cacoëthes</i> , An evil custom.
<i>Amor patriæ</i> , Love of country.	<i>Cateris paribus</i> , Other things alike.
<i>Anglicè</i> , In an English manner.	<i>Café</i> , Coffee, a coffee-house.
<i>Anno Domini</i> , The year of our Lord.	<i>Cantatrice</i> , A female singer.
<i>Anno Mundi</i> , The year of the world.	<i>Canton</i> , A district, part of a town.
<i>Anno Urbis conditæ</i> (A. U. C.), In the year after the building of the city (Rome).	<i>Cap a pie</i> , From head to foot.
<i>Ante Christum</i> , Before Christ.	<i>Caput mortuum</i> , Dead matter.
<i>Ante meridiem</i> , Before noon.	<i>Carte blanche</i> , Unconditional terms.
<i>Arcanum</i> , A secret: <i>plu.</i> Arcana.	<i>Cartel</i> , A conveyance for prisoners.
<i>Argumentum ad hominem</i> , Personal argument.	<i>Cede Deo</i> , Submit to Providence.
<i>Argumentum baculinum</i> , Argument of blows.	<i>Charbonnier</i> , A collier.
<i>Arondissement</i> , Rounding, district.	<i>Chargé d'affaires</i> , A manager.
<i>Artistes</i> , Executives of the arts.	<i>Château</i> , Country seat.
<i>Au bon droit</i> , To the best right.	<i>Chef-d'œuvre</i> , Masterpiece.
<i>Auberge</i> , An inn, village inn.	<i>Chevaux-de-frise</i> , A military fence.
<i>Audi alterim partem</i> , Hear the other	<i>Ci-devant</i> , Formerly.
<i>Au fait</i> , At home. [side.	<i>Cognoscenti</i> , The literary, &c.
<i>Auto da fé</i> , Act of faith.	<i>Comme il faut</i> , As it should be.
<i>Auxilium ab alto</i> , Help from above.	<i>Compos mentis</i> , In one's senses.
	<i>Con amore</i> , Gladly.
	<i>Congé</i> , Bow, dismissal.
	<i>Congé d'élire</i> , Permission to choose.



- Contra bonos mores*, Against good manners.
- Conversations*, Literary chit-chat.
- Cordon sanitaire*, A line of health.
- Corps d'armée*, An armed force.
- Cortège*, Large retinue, attendants.
- Coterie*, A club, select society.
- Coup d'essai*, Finished treatise.
- Coup de grace*, Finishing stroke.
- Coup de main*, Sudden enterprise.
- Coup d'œil*, View, or glance.
- Coupon*, A dividend.
- Crisis*, Contraction.
- Credat Judæus*, A Jew may believe it (but I will not).
- Cum multis aliis*, With many others.
- Custos rotulorum*, Keeper of the records.
- Danseuses*, Opera dancers.
- Data*, Points settled.
- De facto*, In fact. *De jure*, By right.
- Début*, First appearance.
- Débutante*, A beginner.
- Decrevi*, I have resolved.
- Dégagé*, Gracefully negligent.
- Dei gratiâ*, By the grace of God.
- Déjûné*, A breakfast. *Dele*, Expunge.
- Dénouement*, Winding up.
- Deo adjuvante*, God being my aid.
- Deo duce*, God being my aid.
- Dépôt*, Store, or magazine.
- Dernier ressort*, Last resort.
- Desideratum*, A thing wanted.
- Desunt cætera*, The rest is wanting.
- Deus nobiscum*, God with us.
- Dictum*, Authority. (*Plu. dicta.*)
- Dien avec nous*, God with us.
- Dieu et mon droit*, God and my right.
- Divertissement*, An entertainment.
- Domine, dirige nos*, O Lord, direct.
- Donné de Dieu*, Given of God. [*us.*]
- Double*, Deputy or counterpart.
- Double entendre*, Twofold meaning.
- Douceur*, Present or bribe. [*sented.*]
- Dramatis personæ*, Persons represented.
- Dum spiro, spero*, Whilst I breathe, I hope.
- Dum vivimus, vivamus*, Whilst we live, let us live.
- Durante placito*, During pleasure.
- Durante ritâ*, During life.
- Ecce homo*, Behold the man.
- Eclaircissement*, Explanation.
- Eclât*, Splendor. *Elève*, Pupil.
- Elite*, Choice, select.
- Embonpoint*, Jolly, in good plight.
- En déshabille*, Not dressed.
- En famille*, In the family way.
- En flûte*, Armed on upper deck only.
- En masse*, A multitude.
- En militaire*, Soldierly.
- En passant*, By the way.
- Encore*, Over again. *Enfilade*, In a row.
- Ennui*, Tiresomeness. [*row.*]
- Entrée*, Entrance.
- Entre nous*, Between ourselves.
- E pluribus unum*, One of many : motto of the U. States: union.
- Ergo*, Therefore. *Errata*, Errors.
- Escapade*, A prank, trick.
- Espérance en Dieu*, Hope in God.
- Espionage*, Secret observance.
- Esprit de corps*, Assembly of wit and talent. *Essayez*, Try.
- Estafette*, A courier, an express.
- Etat major*, The staff of an army.
- Etcætera (&c.)*, Others, and so on.
- Ex, Lato.* *Ex officio*, Officially.
- Ex parte*, On one side only.
- Ex. post facto*, After the fact, or commission of a crime.
- Excelsior*, More elevated : S. N. Y.
- Excerpta*, Extracts. [*motto.*]
- Exempli gratiâ*, For example.
- Excunt omnes*, All depart.
- Exposé*, Made appear.
- Fac-simile*, Exact copy.
- Faire mon devoir*, To do my duty.
- Faux pas*, Fault, misconduct.
- Fille-de-chambre*, A chamber-maid.
- Felo-de-se*, Self-murderer.
- Ferme ornée*, A decorated farm.
- Fête*, An entertainment.
- Fête champêtre*, A rural feast.
- Feu de joie*, Military fire of joy.
- Fiat*, Let it be done.
- Fide, non armis*, By faith, not arms.
- Fidelis et audax*, Faithful and intrepid.
- Figurantes*, Opera dancers. [*trepid.*]
- Fæx populi*, The dregs of the people.

- Finem respice*, Look to the end.  
*Fort*, Bias, power, talent.  
*Fortiter in re*, Firm in purpose.  
*Fracas*, A misunderstanding.  
*Furor*, Madness.  
*Gardez bien*, Take care.  
*Gardez la foy*, Keep faith.  
*Gens d'armes*, Police soldiers.  
*Gourmand*, A glutton.  
*Gradu diverso*, By a different way.  
*Habeas corpus*, To have the body.  
*Haut et bon*, Great and good.  
*Haut ton*, The great world.  
*Hauteur*, Loftiness, stateliness.  
*Hic jacet*. Here he lies.  
*Homme belliqueux*, A warlike man.  
*Honi soit qui mal y pense*, Evil hap-  
pen to him who evil thinks.  
*Hors de combat*, Out of the battle.  
*Hotel Dieu*, God's house: a hospital.  
*Ibid.*, *ibidem*, In the same place.  
*Id.*, *idem*, The same (author).  
*Id est*, That is. *Ich dien*, I serve.  
*Ignis fatuus*, Will o' the wisp.  
*In cælo quies*, There is rest in hea-  
*In commendam*, For a time. [ven.  
*In formâ pauperis*, As a pauper.  
*Incognito*, Disguised, or unknown.  
*Infra dignitatem*, Beneath one's  
dignity.  
*In propriâ personâ*, In person.  
*In petto*, Hid, or in reserve.  
*In statu quo*, In former state.  
*In terrorem*, As a warning.  
*In toto*, The whole, altogether.  
*In transitu*, In passing.  
*Inter nos*, Between ourselves.  
*Ipse dixit*, Mere assertion.  
*Ipsso facto*, By mere fact.  
*Item*, Also, or an article.  
*Jacta est alea*. The die is cast.  
*Je ne sçais quoi*, I know not what.  
*Je suis prêt*, I am ready.  
*Jesus hominum Salvator*, (J. H. S.)  
Jesus the Saviour of men.  
*Jet d'eau*, a water spout.  
*Jeux de mot*, Play upon words.  
*Jeux d'esprit*, Play of wit.  
*Jure divino*, By divine right.  
*La belle assemblée*, A fashionable  
assembly.  
*Lapsus linguae*, Slip of the tongue.  
*L'argent*, Money, or silver.  
*Laus Deo*, Praise be to God.  
*Legum doctor*, Doctor of laws.  
*Lex talionis*, Law of retaliation.  
*Liber*, A book.  
*Lichtstrasse*, A light street.  
*Literatim*, Letter for letter.  
*Lock sicker*, Be secure.  
*Locus sigilli*, Place of the seal.  
*Lusus naturæ*, Extraordinary pro-  
duction of nature.  
*Maison de ville*. The town-house.  
*Maître d'école* A schoolmaster.  
*Mal-à-propos*, Unseasonably.  
*Marchande des modes*, Dealer in the  
fashions.  
*Maussade*, In the dumps. [fulness.  
*Mauvaise honte*, Unbecoming bash-  
*Mauvais sujets*, Bad subjects.  
*Memento*, Remember.  
*Memento mori*, Remember that thou  
must die. [mory.  
*Memoriæ sacrum*, Sacred to the me-  
*Menage*, Household, family, goods.  
*Mens conscia recti*, A mind consci-  
ous of rectitude.  
*Meum et tuum*, Mine and thine.  
*Mille*, A thousand. *Minus*, Less.  
*Mirabile dictu*, Wonderful to tell.  
*Morceaux*, Pieces, parts, morsels.  
*Multum in parvo*, Much in a small  
space.  
*Mutatis mutandis*, Changing words  
that require it.  
*Naïveté*, Unaffected simplicity.  
*Ne cedo malis*, Do not yield to mis-  
*Ne plus ultra*, No farther. [fortune.  
*Ne quid nimis*, Too much of one  
thing is good for nothing.  
*Nemine contradicente*, Unanimous-  
ly: abridged *nem. con.*  
*Nemo me impunè lacesset*, Nobody  
shall offend me with impunity.  
*Nil admirari*, To smile at nothing.  
*Nil desperandum*, Never despair.  
*Nisi prius*, Unless before.  
*Nolens volens*, Willing or unwilling.



*Nom de guerre*, Assumed name.  
*Noa compos mentis*, Insane.  
*Nou constat*, It does not appear.  
*Nou liquet*, It appears not.  
*Non nobis, domine*, Not unto us, O  
*Non sibi*, Not for himself. [Lord.  
*Nota bene*, Take notice.  
*N'oubliez pas*, Do not forget.  
*Nunc aut nunquam*, Now or never.  
*Odi profanum*, I hate profanity.  
*Ou dit*, It is reported, they say.  
*Onus*, Burden. *Outre*, Absurd.  
*Onus probandi*, The weight of proof.  
*Opus magnum*, A great work.  
*Orange loven*, Up with the orange.  
*Ora pro nobis*, Pray for us.  
*O tempora ! O mores !* O the times !  
     O the manners. [dignity.  
*Otium cum dignitate*, Leisure with  
*Pari passu*, In equal degree.  
*Particeps criminis*, Associates in  
     the crime.  
*Pas de deux*, A dance by two.  
*Pas de trois*, A dance by three.  
*Passé*, Tolerable.  
*Passim*, Every where.  
*Pater patriæ*, Father of his country.  
*Pax in bello*, Peace in war.  
*Penchant*, Liking, inclination.  
*Pendente lite*, Undecided.  
*Per mare et terras*, By sea and land.  
*Per vias rectas*, By the right way.  
*Perdu*, Concealed. *Per se*, By itself.  
*Perseverando*, By perseverance.  
*Petit-mâitre*, Fop. *Piquant*, Keen.  
*Pirouette*, Turning on one's leg.  
*Point d'appui*, Point of support.  
*Post meridiem*, Afternoon.  
*Post mortem*, After death.  
*Prenez garde*, Take care.  
*Presto*, Begone. *Plus*, More.  
*Prima donna*, First operatic singer.  
*Prima facie*, At the first view.  
*Primum mobile*, The cause of motion  
*Pro and con*, For and against.  
*Pro bono publico*, For the public  
     benefit.  
*Pro formâ*, For form's sake.  
*Pro hac vice*, For this time.  
*Pro patria*, For my country.

*Pro rege et patria*, For my king  
     and country.  
*Pro re natâ*, For the occasion.  
*Pro tanto*, For so much.  
*Pro tempore*, For the time.  
*Probatum est*, It is proved.  
*Protégé*, A person patronized. [feet  
*Pugnis et calcibus*, With fists and  
*Quantum libet*, As much as you will.  
*Quantum sufficit*, Enough, sufficient.  
*Quasi dicat*, As if he would say.  
*Qui vive*, On the alert.  
*Quid nunc*, What now, news-gossip.  
*Quid pro quo*, This for that, or more  
     commonly, Tit for tat.  
*Quid rides ?* Why do you laugh ? [us.  
*Quis separabit ?* Who shall separate  
*Quoad*, As to. *Quo animo*, Intention  
*Quod erat demonstrandum*, Which  
     was to be demonstrated.  
*Quondam*, Former.  
*Ragoût*, A high-seasoned dish.  
*Recherche*, Enquiry, research.  
*Rectè et suaviter*, Justly and mildly.  
*Regius professor*, King's professor.  
*Re*, In the matter of. *Rem.*, Left.  
*Re infecta*, The thing not done.  
*Renascentur*, They will rise again.  
*Rencontre*, Accidental meeting.  
*Rendezvous*, A place of meeting.  
*Requiescat in pace !* May he rest in  
     peace ! [house.  
*Restaurateur*, A chop and eating  
*Resurgam*, I shall rise again.  
*Rouge*, Red, or red paint.  
*Rus in urbe*, The country in town.  
*Ruse de guerre*, A manœuvre : trick  
*Salvator mundi*, Saviour of the  
     world.  
*Sanctum sanctorum*, Holy of holies.  
*Sang froid*, Coolness. *Sans*, With-  
*Sans cérémonie*, Without form. [out.  
*Sans culottes*, Without breeches.  
*Sans souci*, Free and easy. [God.  
*Sans Dieu rien*, Nothing without  
*Sauve qui peut*, Save himself who  
*Savans*, Learned men. [can.  
*Scandalum magnatum*, Scandal a-  
     gainst the nobility.



- Scriptis*, Wrote it.  
*Sculpsit*, Engraved it.  
*Secundum artem*, According to art.  
*Semissis*, Half a pound.  
*Semper eadem*, Always the same.  
*Senatus academicus*, Council of the school.  
*Senatus populusque Romanus* (S. P. Q. R.), The senate and people of Rome.  
*Seriatim*, In regular order.  
*Servabo fidem*, I will keep faith.  
*Si je puis*, If I can.  
*Sic transit gloria mundi*, Thus passes away the glory of the world.  
*Signor*, A gentleman. *Signora*, lady.  
*Sine die*, Without fixing a day.  
*Sine quâ non*, Indispensable requisite. A thing that must be done.  
*Soi-disant*, Pretended.  
*Soirée*, Evening party.  
*Solus*, Alone, unattended.  
*Soyez ferme*, Be firm.  
*Spectas et tu spectaberis*, You see, and you will be seen.  
*Spero meliora*, I hope better things.  
*Statu quo*, In the former state.  
*Suaviter in modo*, Gentle in manner.  
*Sub rosa*, Under the rose, privately.  
*Sub judice*, Under consideration.  
*Sui generis*, Of its own kind.  
*Suivez raison*, Follow reason.  
*Summum bonum*, Greatest good.  
*Surveillance*, Under an inspector.  
  
*Tableaux vivans*, Living pictures.  
*Tant mieux*, So much the better.  
*Telos*, The end.  
*Tempora mutantur*, Times are changed.  
*Terra incognita*, Unknown land.  
*Tête-à-tête*, Private conference.  
*Tædium vitæ*, Weariness of life.  
*Toto cælo*, Wholly, far as possible.  
*Toties quoties*, As many times as.  
*Tout ensemble*, Whole appearance.  
  
*Tout le monde*, All the world.  
*Tria juncta in uno*, Three joined in one.  
*Tuebor*, I will defend.  
*Tuum est*, It is your own.  
  
*Ultimus Romanorum*, The last of the Romans.  
*Unâ voce*, Unanimously.  
*Ut prosim*, That I may do good.  
*Utile dulci*, Utility with pleasure.  
  
*Vade mecum*, Constant companion.  
*Valet-de chambre*, Chamber footman.  
*Veluti in speculum*, As in a looking-glass.  
*Veni, vidi, vici*, I came, I saw, I conquered.  
*Verbatim*, Word for word.  
*Versus*, Against.  
*Vertu*, Scraps, nicknacks.  
*Vi et armis*, By force of arms.  
*Via una*, One way. *Via*, By way of.  
*Vice*, In the room of.  
*Vice versâ*, The reverse.  
*Vide*, See. *Videlicet*, Namely.  
*Videttes*, Sentinels on horseback.  
*Vigilantibus*, To the watchful.  
*Vigilate et orate*, Watch and pray.  
*Vincit veritas*, Truth conquers.  
*Virtus nobilitat*, Virtue ennobles.  
*Virtute et fide*, By virtue and faith.  
*Vis-à-vis*, Face to face.  
*Vivant Rex et Regina!* Long live the king and queen!  
*Viva voce*, With the voice.  
*Vive et vivat*, Live and let live.  
*Vive la bagatelle!* Success to trifles.  
*Vive le Roi!* Long live the King!  
*Voilà!* There are, Behold!  
*Volo, non valeo*, I am willing, but unable.  
*Voto vita mea*, My life is devoted.  
*Vox populi*, The voice of the people.  
*Vraisemblance*, True representation.  
*Vulgò*, Commonly, vulgarly.



















